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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Armed Disarmament Planned

Manchuria's Broth Slops Over

New Zealand Plays Safe Game

Amelia Earhart — a Symbol

China Considers Forestry

PRESIDENT HOOVER proposes a world-wide arms reduction by approximately one-third. Announced at the White House and simultaneously at the Geneva conference, the plan calls for an arms reduction which could put $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 in the world's savings banks during the next 10 years. The armed disarmament would mean a world armed solely for defense, on the theory that a decrease in the power of attack constituted an increase in the power of defense. The disarmament ratio would be governed by the nations' present mutual relations to one another, and reductions would be positive, to effect economic relief. The President lets it be known that the United States is prepared to act on the plan when other major powers agree to it. It all means this. Uncle Sam is saying: "Here, fellows, we've all come back from the wars armed to the teeth. The burden is heavy for each one of us. Let's throw away our weightiest arms and merely keep a revolver apiece. That'll protect us in the dark and give us much more freedom. Of course, if you fellows want to keep on lugging heavy arms, why I shall have to do the same; but if you want to be rid of this arms burden as much as I do, you'll listen to reason." And then, with a broad wink, Uncle Sam may likewise let the impression go forth that he will be much more willing to take a lenient attitude regarding war debts and reparations with nations which are willing merely to tote a pistol than with those which insist upon supporting a cannon.

* * *

¶ Korea suddenly comes into the picture of clashing arms in Manchuria. The guerrilla warfare spills over the border. Shells are fired into the Japanese garrison at Manpochin, and heavy fighting develops before the guerrillas are forced to retreat. In North Manchuria the situation is quiet. Within the next month or two the Japanese campaign should be completed, according to General Araki, the War Minister, therefore the time is drawing nigh when Japan is likely to extend diplomatic recognition to the Manchukuo régime. He wants Tokyo to clarify its attitude on the League of Nations. The League has yet to clarify its attitude on Tokyo. When these two points are clear the Manchurian problem should be well on the way to solution.

* * *

¶ New Zealand is leaving nothing to chance at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. It is sending a powerful delegation to represent its interests. With the Prime Minister, G. W. Forbes, at its head, the party includes men expert in the meat, dairy and fruit industries. It also includes a spokesman for the manufacturers' association. But it would be wrong to assume that New Zealand goes to the conference in a "spirit of bargaining." This the Government intends to avoid. Rather does it hope by preferences for British goods to reciprocate the benefits extended by the United Kingdom. This augurs well for the success of the conference, for it is an old axiom that you cannot continually draw good things out of the soil without putting something in.

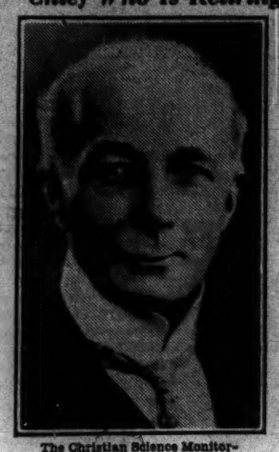
* * *

¶ Amelia Earhart Putnam joins a notable company of far farers as President Hoover presents the National Geographic Society medal to "the first woman to achieve a solo transatlantic flight." The honor bestowed upon her places her name on the roster with Lindbergh, Byrd, Amundsen, Peary, Stefansson, and other adventurous men; but it remains for the President to acknowledge society's higher debt. Her achievement, he says, places her with the great pioneering women to whom every generation of Americans has looked up, with admiration for their firmness of will, their strength of character and their cheerful spirit of comradeship in the work of the world. In her modest way, Mrs. Putnam protests that such recognition is "too great an honor," but America thinks otherwise. It took a Lindbergh to lift the imagination of modern young men to loftier goals. If Amelia Earhart Putnam brings home to the young women of today the ideals of the "pioneering woman" her achievement will soar above mere geographical boundaries.

* * *

¶ China should take to the woods. That is the firm conviction of Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi's "model Governor." But not in the generally accepted sense of the term. Rather would he have it take kindly to the woods, by planting trees so that the people may devote their energies to what is beautiful and useful. The habit of talking, he believes, has gone to excess, and the habit of doing is suffering from lack of cultivation. The advice is good. Why confine it to China? It could be of service in many other parts of the world.

International Rotary Chief Who Is Retiring



The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

SYDNEY W. PASCALL

Rotarian Calls Trade Natural Voice of Peace

World Meeting at Seattle Hears an Address by Justice MacDonald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 22—Merchants as true cosmopolitans will guarantee the peace of the world through the demands of trade, Justice M. A. MacDonald of Victoria, B. C., told the Rotary International in convention here today.

"The merchant distributes in one nation the produce of another," he declared. "He brings together in friendly intercourse the ends of the earth. Commerce is the natural voice of peace. It can transform this world into one vast neighborhood."

In order to fulfill these pacific functions commerce must, according to Justice MacDonald, be freed from "obnoxious and excessive restrictions."

Expansion of literacy throughout North and South America and remedies for the slump were significantly joined in the small discussion assemblies into which the conventioners were divided.

Mr. Ramon Lorenzo of Santa Clara, Cuba, proposed the formation of an international literacy league among the Latin-American nations. He urged that a title be adopted the initial letters of which shall be "LEA," which is a Spanish word meaning "read."

In one discussion a delegate from Manitoba, Canada, exchanged experiences with another from Athens, Ga. Conditions in Sydney were also compared with those in Connecticut and Maine. These interchanges served to throw light on the universality of the Rotary and its power for expanding the highest standards of living to be found in one quarter to every point of the compass.

Avowing that people will not even buy gold bricks, one delegate voiced the belief that restoration of confidence is essential above all else today. Keeping up of commodity prices, of standards of living, of advertising, of sales and of wages, were urged as means of regaining confidence.

In a vocational assembly devoted to the relations of the press and Rotary, means were sought to induce a more general acceptance of the necessity and benefit to be derived from interpreting and commenting on world affairs in a generous and helpful way. Publicity that shall promote a constructive internationalism is the sixth object of Rotary.

Suggested remedies for the business recession included a plan for staggering the work of employees to help the unemployment situation; different ways of distributing orders to restart business, and the laying of plans to smooth the business cycles.

The attention of the convention, from this point forward, will turn to international problems. The keynote of these discussion was sounded by Mr. Sydney W. Pascall of London and the retiring president of Rotary. The theme was carried on by Justice MacDonald, who considered the situation in the "Pacific Bowl," expanding his implications to show the universality of trade.

Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, insurance man of Albuquerque, N. M., was the sole nominee to succeed Mr. Pascall to the presidency.

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THINGS PRESENT

More on this resubmission business: "Mr. Borah Bolts," an editorial, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

While you are on the subject, and on the Editorial page, there is something significant in "Beer-by-the-Glass Again" in the Mirror of World Opinion.

"A Poet in Camp" on the Home Forum should be of especial interest to Vachel Lindsay admirers.

Now, seriously, does the lower edge of your coat have a bulging, blistered appearance? And if you were to try to take it up, what would you do about the lining—and, if it has one, an inner lining? Read "To Hem a Coat" on the Fashions and Dressmaking page, and nevermore be in doubt.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Miss Mable interviews Oscar Graeve, editor of the Delineator.

On the fourth Thursday of each month the "Scouting the World Around" feature is based on American Girl Scouts. Keep posted.

Tomorrow, of course, brings the weekly Young Folks' page.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD SOUGHT BY MacDONALD

Paris Spokesman Insists on Inquiry Into Berlin's Capacity to Pay

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 22—National statements from the French and German delegations to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Reparations Conference, have now completely clarified their viewpoint in a series of continuing interviews and the task of working out a compromise is today well under way.

The Germans were the last to present their position this morning in an interview between the Berlin Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Constantin von Neurath, and Mr. MacDonald. So far there isn't much accord between the two groups. The French, basing themselves on those sections of the report of the Basel experts which indicate that some day Germany may recover some of its capacity to pay, wish a moratorium for three, four or five years with payments in kind meantime, security offered by bonds on German railroads, and a thorough examination of Germany's capacity at the end of that period.

Reinforcement of Security

Thus the French insist on keeping a firm hold on Germany and they supplement their purely economic demands with insistence upon a new political understanding to reinforce security. They would fit these provisions into a general European economic framework not unlike M. Aristide Briand's scheme for a European union.

The Germans positively insist on their inability to pay anything, either in foreign exchange or in kind. They naturally oppose the issuance of any form of bonds and they are equally firm against entering further political guarantees if they bind their policy too closely.

But the Berlin spokesmen approach the French on one point. They offer an indefinite sort of consultative pact to come into action if European peace seems endangered, as a reply to French security demands. The British are trying to conciliate these viewpoints by still urging complete cancellation of reparations as the best policy, but nevertheless reasonably considering French proposals with a view to a compromise.

General European Program

London's representatives especially agree to the need of building a general European and world economic settlement and therefore they especially are gratified at Monday's agreement of the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as the arrival today of the delegates of several Baltic powers, to participate in such discussions.

Similarly the British are attempting to fit the rescue of Austria into the general framework but unexpected hitches have arisen on the French side, preventing agreement on an immediate loan. Austria's situation is perilous but a last-minute settlement may come tonight before tomorrow's loans fall due.

Many versions of French reparations proposals circulate here, all with some shades of accuracy. Mutual accommodation and tailoring of these plans is under way with Mr. MacDonald as the chief tailor. This afternoon he and the French Premier, M. Edouard Herriot, conferred once more and by the end of the week more elements of concord are expected to be apparent.

Roosevelt Asks Walker Reply To Charges Filed by Seabury

Letter to Mayor Requests Answer to Claims of Misconduct Based on Legislative Investigation of City Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today placed before Mayor James J. Walker the charges and analysis of the testimony relating to his official conduct, filed by Judge Samuel Seabury and others, and called on him for a reply.

The Governor put the promptness of the reply up to the Mayor, in a letter as follows:

"I am sending you herewith certain charges and analysis filed with me containing allegations relating to your conduct as Mayor of the City of New York. The documents I inclose are as follows:

"1. A letter and an analysis filed by the Honorable Samuel Seabury.

"2. Copy of petition filed by Mr. William Jay Scheiffelin, chairman and on behalf of the New York Committee of One Thousand.

"3. Copy of a letter from Mr. James E. Finnegan and a petition from him and others.

"I have only one copy of the eight volumes of testimony sent to me by Judge Seabury. I am requesting him to send you another copy for your convenience.

"Will you please let me have a reply to these charges."

The Mayor, as if in expectation of this move on the eve of the Democratic national convention at Chicago, has familiarized himself thoroughly with Judge Seabury's charge that he "has conducted himself . . . in a manner so far unbecoming the high office which he holds as to render himself unfit to continue in the office of Mayor." In the two weeks since they were forwarded to the Governor he began to draw up a formal defense and has declared that he was prepared to reply within 24 hours of a summons on him to do so.

The Governor was assisted in placing a "legal estimate" on the soundness of the case against the Tammany Mayor by Mr. Martin Conboy and Mr. John E. Mack, who checked against Mayor Walker's testimony before the Joint Legislative Committee in open hearings the 15 specifications upon which Judge Seabury based the "unfitness" of the city's head. With the decision to exact a reply, the one hope the Tammany organization had that the Governor would throw out the charges vanished today.

Mayor Walker is scheduled to leave for Chicago tomorrow or Friday, where he is slated to play a prominent rôle in the convention.

Indeed, the Governor moves in his case simultaneously with news from the convention city that Tammany has selected Mayor Walker to represent the New York delegation on the important resolutions committee.

The Tammany factor at Chicago has become increasingly important since the Wigwam chief, Mr. John F. Curry, wrested the control of the

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PART OF 'ARMY' TO REMAIN FOR FIGHT ON BONUS

Rest in Capital to Move On, Commander-in-Chief Decides

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—An "undetermined number" of "Bonus Army" veterans will remain in Washington and the remainder will "move along," it is planned by the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Walter W. Waters, according to Brig.-Gen. Pelham Glassford, superintendent of police here.

General Glassford explains that Mr. Waters appreciates the dangers confronting the 15,000 veterans settled on the Anacostia mud flats along the river and is waiting only for definite information as to what suitable quarters might be furnished for those he wishes to stay in Washington.

Leaders of the force announce that there is to be a national organization along the lines of other veterans groups. Headquarters will be maintained in Washington where it is said it is proposed "to keep a considerable number of veterans at all times." Their objective is the bonus payment.

While the leaders of the "army" have declared that the veterans will not support the Republicans at the coming November elections, their confidence in the Democrats, they say, is little better founded. What they propose to do is "learn the views of all candidates up for election." If the individual fails to satisfy them they will put up a candidate of their own.

SMITH PLANS TO TAKE SHOUSE ISSUE TO FLOOR

Former New York Governor Arrives in Chicago for Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith dropped into the middle of the Democratic preconvention maelstrom today with the positive declaration that, if necessary, he will take the floor for Mr. Jouett Shouse for permanent chairman of the national convention.

Mr. Smith coupled this direct challenge to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is backing Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana for the post, with a reiteration of his wet views.

The Smith statement made a stir because it insures a direct fight over the permanent chairmanship, almost certain to be the first test of Roosevelt power to rule the convention. Governor Smith stated he would carry this fight to the floor of the convention, if Roosevelt forces put over Walsh in committee.

Emphatically Denied

Mr. Smith declared his conviction that Mr. Shouse would be chosen, but shortly thereafter Mr. James A. Farley, Roosevelt manager, reiterated just as emphatically that Walsh would be the man.

Governor Smith urged a "short, concise, understandable platform that everybody will read."

His campaign efforts, he asserted, are directed at his own election alone and in no sense a Roosevelt maneuver. On the other hand word went around that Smith opposition to Roosevelt is so keen that he might make the dramatic gesture of withdrawing his own candidacy on the convention floor and of then making a direct attack on his opponent.

Mr. Smith today flatly opposed a veterans' bonus plank and indicated his support for the two-thirds rule.

As to prohibition Mr. Smith recalled his early opposition to the dry law declaring in part: "I was then, and I am now, for the unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." Immediate modification of the Volstead Act was also urged in his formal statement. He made no reference to the saloon and suggested no safeguards in his statement against its return.

Walker on Committee

Mr. Farley for the Roosevelt forces, passed on today as a "rumor" that Mayor James Walker of New York would be the Empire State's representative on the Resolution Committee which meets tomorrow. Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo will arrive here this evening and will be California's representative on the committee.

Major interest now centers on the arrival of Mr. John F. Curry of Tammany, who perhaps now holds the key to the nomination by control of the majority of the 94 New York delegates, the largest bloc in the convention. If Mr. Curry is finally prevailed upon to throw Tammany's support to Governor Roosevelt it will practically clinch the latter's candidacy.

On the other hand withholding the vote probably would bring a Smith-Roosevelt deadlock, which would force forward a third candidate. There is still little belief here that the Smith boom is anything but a "stop-Roosevelt" move, despite the declaration to the contrary.

ALASKAN GOLD RUSH BY AIR

SEWARD, Alaska, June 22 (AP)—A twentieth-century gold rush by air, water and land today was flooding prospectors into the rich Nuka district, 70 miles west of here. The stampede followed the reported discovery of free gold ore estimated to run $55,000 a ton, and rich specimens of float in the Nuka area, long considered one of the richest mining districts in Alaska.

Expense of League Defended

* * *

Premium Termed Low for 'Monstrous Risk'; Less Spent in Year Than Day's Arms Cost

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Periodically the League of Nations is attacked on the ground that it is spending too much money. It has just been the object of another of these attacks, not only by the press but by government representatives. An inquiry into its expenditures was demanded, and although the demand was withdrawn, the implied criticism doubtless will again be heard.

Now it is better to admit at once that all bureaucratic bodies are inclined to allow expenditure to mount steadily, and though the League of Nations is much more than a bureaucratic body, it is inevitable that it should develop a certain bureaucratic character. Geneva, as a city in which a large number of officials live, and to which come large numbers of delegates and newspaper men, is an expensive place.

It is quite proper to challenge excessive spending; and, if the restraints on expenditure are not adequate, to strengthen them. To affirm that the League of Nations does not cost more than a small percentage of a national army is not in itself a sufficient answer. Extravagance is to be deprecated whether in a good cause or a bad.

* * *

That much must be conceded, and no comparison of the cost of peace and the cost of war would justify careless handling of public money. But the point is that, in fact, the League is subjected to the most rigorous control, and its accounts are critically examined by all its members. Unwarrantable spending is less possible by the League of Nations, which is constantly scrutinized, than by any ordinary public institution.

Despite this perpetual and somewhat hostile scrutiny, no allegations of a specific character are made. There are vague references to high salaries, but these salaries are merely in conformity with the standard of Anglo-Saxon countries; and even a League of Nations official is worthy of his hire.

In reality, these criticisms of League expenditures are concealed criticisms of the very existence of the League. It is not because the League costs so much that it is attacked, but because it is the League. Not yet has it been accepted by everybody; and if it cost a quarter of what it now costs, it would still be charged with wastefulness.

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From this viewpoint, therefore, it is permissible to make the comparison between peace and war costs

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Mexican Educator Lauds Coeducation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican Secretary of Education, Dr. Narciso Bassóls, in an interview here, came out definitely as favoring coeducation in public schools. In doing so, he has more or less definitely put an end to a controversy in educational circles here for the past five years.

Until recently, separate public schools were maintained for girls and boys. About four years ago, in a plan of increasing the number of rural schools and at the same time keeping within the budget allowed, the Secretary of Education decided on having coeducational or "mixed" schools.

MUNICIPAL DEBT STILL CLIMBING, SURVEY SHOWS

Rightor Report on 219 Cities Indicates Per Capita Increase of $4.96

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 22—The trend of municipal indebtedness continued its upward climb during 1931, both in the United States and Canada, it is shown in the tenth annual tabulation of city bonded debt made by Mr. C. E. Rightor of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

While the survey covered 289 cities the trend is based upon 219 comparable cities in the United States which show a per capita increase of $4.96, as compared with an increase of $4.92 the preceding year.

Twelve comparable Canadian cities show an increase of $1.01 against an increase of $9.86 the year before.

Details of the survey are given in the June issue of the National Municipal Review. It is pointed out that temporary debt is not included and that were temporary loans and unsold bonds considered it is probable the debt increase would have to be revised.

The Rightor analysis shows that net bonded debt of the 33 largest cities included in the first tabulation 10 years ago and also in the current one, increased from $2,608,000,000 to $4,633,000,000, or 77 per cent, while the population of these same cities increased 20 per cent.

The per capita net debt of the cities in the United States included in the survey ranges from $607 for Springfield, Ill., to $375.61 for Atlantic City. Among the cities of more than 500,000 population, the range is from $70.40 for St. Louis to $213.72 for Philadelphia. The Canadian range is, Winnipeg $45.46 to Edmonton $250.94.

The tabulation does not include a city's portion of state or county debt, and it excludes the amount which is to be retired by revenue-producing services. New York City is given the largest net bonded debtedness (excluding self-supporting), $1,145,054,815; Philadelphia next with $416,958,581, and Chicago third with $364,174,690.

Prof. Frankfurter Named as Justice Of Supreme Court

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today appointed Mr. Felix Frankfurter of Cambridge, professor of law at Harvard University law school, as a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, to succeed Judge George A. Sanderson.

Perhaps the new justice is most noted for his participation in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti in their fight for freedom. He was an assistant district attorney in the Southern New York District for four years. He was connected with the Harvard law school in 1914 and since then has served professorships there. Professor Frankfurter is a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He has served in the legal department in the office of the Secretary of War, and is especially known for his counsel in regard to the nation's holdings in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

His career has been marked by efforts to promote social legislation and to interpret law from the social standpoint. Conspicuous instances of this were his arguments before the Supreme Court along lines previously marked out by Justice Brandeis when he was a pleader at the same bar. He is a popular lecturer and has given series of addresses at many colleges on the responsibilities of citizenship.

Masonic Ceremony For Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 22—Mr. Harry M. Cheney, Grand Secretary of New Hampshire Freemasons, announces that members of the fraternity have been invited to attend an annual ceremony next Saturday evening, when Washington Lodge of Manchester will exemplify the Fellow Craft degree before officials of the Grand Lodge on the summit of Mount Washington.

The occasion is a formal observance of the Washington bicentennial. The degree is to be exemplified in the Summit House where members of Washington Lodge are to be guests of the management at commemorative services similar to other programs that are being carried out under direction of Grand Lodges in other states.

The state delegation is to be headed by Mr. Allan M. Wilson, Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire and a past master of Washington Lodge. The journey from base to summit is to be made by the cog-wheel railroad.

Democratic Convention Tickets Selling Rapidly

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The rush is on to get tickets to the Democratic national convention next week.

At the headquarters of the citizens' commission in charge it was said that orders for the tickets were coming in rapidly.

A subscription of $40 brings a mezzanine ticket, one of $22 will produce a first balcony seat and $17 is good for a place in the second balcony of the Stadium, scene of the recently considered one of the richest mining districts in Alaska. held Republican national convention.

HOOVER PROPOSES ONE-THIRD SLASH IN WORLD'S ARMS

Message Sent to American Delegation at Geneva Stresses Savings of Billions of Dollars During Decade

POWER OF DEFENSE INCREASED BY LIMITING OFFENSIVE POWER

Land Forces to Be Proportioned Under Program to Those Allowed Germany—Abolition of Bombing Planes Recommended

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—Declaring for a one-third reduction of world armaments, President Hoover today announced that the American delegation had been instructed to lay before the Geneva Disarmament Conference today a plan saving the nations from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 during the next ten years.

The President declared that the reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments, but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of the attack. The effect of his proposal, he said, would be to effect an enormous saving in the cost of new construction and replacements of naval vessels. It would, also, save large amounts in the operating expenses in all nations of land, sea and air forces.

"It is folly," he said, "for the world to go on breaking its back over military expenditures, and the United States is willing to take its share of responsibility by making definite proposals that will relieve the world."

Text of Statement

The President's statement follows:

The delegations at the World Conference on Disarmament at Geneva are engaged in discussions as to methods by which a more comprehensive effort can be made toward disarmament.

The following is the substance of instructions which have been given to the American delegation for guidance in the discussions which are now occupying them.

The time has come when we should cut through the brush and adopt some broad and definite method of reducing the overwhelming burden of armament which now lies upon the toilers of the world. This would be the most important world step that could be taken to expedite economic recovery.

We must make headway against the mutual fear and friction arising out of war armament which kill human confidence throughout the world. We can still remain practical in maintaining an adequate self-defense among all nations; we can add to the assurances of peace and yet save the people of the world from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 of wasted money during the next 10 years.

Fundamentals of Program

I propose that the following principles should be our guide:

First: The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

Second: This reduction should be carried out, not only by broad general cuts in armaments but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of the attack.

Third: The armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other. And, speaking generally, such relativity should be preserved in making reductions.

Fourth: The reductions must be real and positive. They must effect economic relief.

Fifth: There are three problems to deal with—land forces, air forces and naval forces. They are all interconnected. No part of the proposals which I make can be dissassociated one from the other.

Offensive and Defensive Arms

Based on these principles, I propose that the arms of the world should be reduced by nearly one-third.

Land Forces. In order to reduce the offensive character of all land forces as distinguished from their defensive character, I propose the adoption of the presentation already made at the Geneva conference for the abolition of all tanks, all chemical warfare and all large mobile guns. This would not prevent the establishment or increase of fixed fortifications of any character for the defense of frontiers and seacoasts. It would give an increased relative strength to such defenses as compared with the attack.

I propose furthermore that there should be a reduction of one-third in strength of all land armies over and above the so-called police component.

The land armaments of many nations are considered to have two functions. One is the maintenance of internal order in connection with the regular peace forces of the country. The strength required for this purpose has been called the "police component." The other function is defense against foreign attack. The additional strength required for this purpose has been called the "defense component."

While it is not suggested that these different components should

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Powers Divide On American Arms Policy

British Criticize Hoover Plan—War Neutrals Applaud Offer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 22 — President Hoover's proposal, released to a jammed conference hall, raised the hopes of the Disarmament Conference to heights it has never before attained. The recommendations of drastic cuts in almost every field of armament drew amazement from the delegates as the well-guarded secrets were revealed by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, head of the American delegation.

But the world powers sitting in the conference before him sharply divided into three groups over the American project. First are those in favor of putting them into effect; second are those who condemn with faint praise; and third are those who oppose.

In the first group may be put Italy, Russia, Germany, most of the neutral or defeated powers, noneuropean small powers and certain significant British dominions. They welcomed drastic disarmament and readily fall in with Mr. Hoover's detailed suggestion.

But in the second group comes America's greatest disappointment, for Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, on behalf of the London Government, threw as much cold water as could be contained in one speech upon Washington's suggestions. Sir John criticized the American proposals on reduction of land effectives, he sharply indicated the air cuts were not enough, and in the naval field he clearly pointed out that Britain cannot possibly accept the new navy reductions which Washington proposes.

Dulles Outlines Position

The Aerial Commission of the conference this morning heard French and American statements enormously advancing the possibility of drastic air restrictions.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles of the United States delegation even agreed to consider such restrictions for America. M. de Jouvenel of France advanced his country's new proposals, which cover not only aviation but the wide field of chemical and bacteriological warfare and the private manufacture of arms.

The French spokesman urged, first, absolute prohibition of air, chemical, bacteriologic and incendiary warfare; second, prohibition of air bombardment off the field of battle; third, fixation of the maximum tonnage for military planes and limitation at the disposal of the League of Nations of new reconnaissance planes above this figure; fourth, internationalization of commercial and transport aviation; fifth, fixing on a similar basis of the maximum unit of tonnage; sixth, similar measures concerning the trade in and private manufacture of arms.

Open Road to Progress

These sweeping plans go far beyond previous French proposals, both in their practicality and in the severity of their limitation. They open a fruitful road to progress at the conference.

But Mr. Dulles of the United States added an almost equally great contribution by welcoming the French plans and agreeing "to support any movement to further disarmament, even to the extent of considering the possibility of applying to the United States any methods to control aviation which Europe may devise, especially as a means to prevent the conversion of civil to military planes."

Previously America refused any such air limitation. Britain and Germany also welcomed the French plans and clearly the way is now open to practical results.

NO OPERA FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Chicago will hear no opera next winter, directors of the Chicago Civic Opera Company decided today. They accepted the resignation of Mr. Samuel Insull as president, but took no action toward choosing a successor to the man who always guaranteed to cover deficits.

HOOVER GIVES HIGH AWARD TO MRS. PUTNAM

Transatlantic Flier Gets Geographic Society Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22 — The name of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam was placed on a notable roster of explorers along with Byrd, Lindbergh, Peary and Amundsen, Stefansen and Eckener when President Hoover last night presented to her the National Geographic Society medal, considered the highest American award for geographic achievement.

At the close of a busy day of receptions by Government officials, Mrs. Putnam received the gold medal before a notable audience of diplomats, statesmen, and distinguished civilians.

The President commended Mrs. Putnam's courage, skill, modesty and good humor.

"All these things," he said, "combine to place her in spirit with the great pioneering women to whom every generation of Americans have looked up with admiration for their firmness of will, their strength of character and their cheerful spirit of comradeship in the work of the world."

She left today by air for Newark, N. J. Another round of receptions awaits her in New York.

Mrs. Putnam is the first woman to receive a medal from the National Geographic Society. Only 15 men have received the society's medal since the first presentation to Admiral Peary in 1906. The medal bears on one side, the seal of the society and on the other the inscription: "Awarded by the National Geographic Society to Amelia Earhart, first woman to achieve a solo transatlantic flight, May 20-21, 1932." Eight of the awards of the society's medals have been made by Presidents of the United States.

Expressing her thanks for the medal, Mrs. Putnam again modestly protested that she was not entitled to the "generous reception" and honor bestowed upon her. She repeated: "My transatlantic flight really added nothing to aviation. It was primarily a gesture of personal satisfaction."

The aviatrix described in vivid narrative her plight when she found herself in the middle of the ocean with trouble developing in her plane but no chance of turning back because of the impossibility of landing in the dark. The flight, she said, showed the importance of instrument flying and the desirability of better weather predicting facilities. She suggested that "perhaps in the future some sort of an anchored weather observation station will be devised for recording weather in mid-Atlantic."

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society called attention to the fact that after her first transatlantic flight four years ago she addressed the society.

"Her restraint then, her self-discipline, training, long observation and thorough preparation for the feat she has just accomplished remove it from the category of happy accident and stamp it as one of the enduring achievements of aviation," he declared.

The United States Marine Band played at the presentation ceremonies. The platform was colorfully decorated with American flags and the flag of the Geographic Society, which has been carried on many expeditions on land, sea, air, to both poles, around the world, in tropical jungles and deserts.

Yesterday Mrs. Putnam was received by the Senate, which recessed 10 minutes while each of its members and each of the page boys shook her hand. She was introduced there by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, president of the National Aeronautical Association. In the House she greeted the members from the front row in the gallery when attention to her presence was called by Representative Charles D. Millard (R.) of Westchester County, N. Y., her home district.

School Children Get Free Lunches

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Though 200 children who have been receiving free lunches in the Sherman School here saw the school doors close last week, they will still receive their midday plate, but in a new environment, according to Mrs. Hugo M. Friend, member of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Kenwood School, which is sponsoring the feeding of the children.

In the spacious field house in Sherman Park overlooking a beautiful lagoon, Mrs. Friend said, the small boys and girls from homes "back of the yards" will get their mashed potato, baked spaghetti and other warm dishes.

To hide any hurt of receiving charity, a recreational program has been set up allowing these children to play games under the supervision of social workers both before and after lunch.

Capital Increase And Drop in Wages Held Slump Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 22—Excessive increase of the capital structure of American industry coupled with decreased wages to the laborer-consumer led to the present slump, according to Mr. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke at the Institute of Labor in session here at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Frey stated that between 1922 and 1929 more than $40,000,000,000 was added to the capital investment of industry in the United States. In this period, he said, dividends paid increased 356 per cent.

Wages not only decreased as the result of over-capitalization but the number of wage earners in the country decreased, he said. Exports were less in this period as the result of foreign branch factories. The number of wage earners in manufacturing industries decreased 689,000, and in railroads, 184,000 between 1919 and 1927. In the peak business year of 1928 wages decreased $6,500,000 from those of the year before.

From these facts Mr. Frey maintained that the uneconomic distribution of wealth caused by over-capitalization resulted in wages too low to maintain a consumer-public composed of wage earners.

Minnesota Primary Won by 'Rumpers'

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22 (AP)—A surprise victory scored by Democratic "rumpers" in Monday's state primaries was shaped into a weapon today in an effort to prevent seating of Minnesota's Roosevelt-instructed delegation at the national convention next week.

"Rumpers" who bolted the state convention when the delegation was chosen said they would use the victory to bolster up charges that unfair methods were employed at the state convention. The "rumpers" organized their own convention, selected an uninstructed delegation mostly favorable to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, and entered candidates in the primary in a successful effort to wrest control of the state party machinery from the "regulars" or Roosevelt group.

Prohibition resubmissionists won a majority of places in the race for congressional nominations, in which 88 candidates were entered for three parties, with nine nominated by each. Incomplete returns placed nine men favorable to resubmission in the lead for Democratic nominations. Eight of the Farmer-Labor leaders were favorable to submission, with the position of the eighth, Representative John Paul Kvale, incumbent, uncatalogued.

Antioch Outlines Coöperative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, June 22—Fifty needy students who are proved scholars may go a year to Antioch College for an expenditure of $350. A coöperative plan announced by the administrative council yesterday has made possible this substantial reduction in the cost of education to the selected 50.

The students enrolled under the coöperative plan will subscribe to a program of combined work and study according to the announcement. Work "to be paid for at what it is worth" is to be provided on the college campus if other work is not available. To the extent that the earnings do not cover tuition, loans from the student loan funds are to be made.

Possibly unique features of the proposed plan are to be found in the coöperative eating project initiated by Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan, the president's wife and in the low-priced "pioneering" living quarters adjoining the campus. Mrs. Morgan started her dining room for students last year. She had 15 and charged them $3.50 a week. The number to be accommodated next fall has been increased to 50. The council also announced cost reductions in board and room to be applicable to the whole student body.

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WORLD PARLEY ON ECONOMIC ISSUES SOUGHT

New York League of Nations Association Asks Congress to Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—A resolution is before members of Congress today from the League of Nations Association here urging them to request President Hoover to name delegates "to confer with the governments represented at Lausanne in order that a permanent solution may be found for the problems that block the road to recovery in the present economic crisis."

The resolution calls for action before adjournment of Congress and was made public by Mr. George W. Wickersham, president of the association, at the close of its monthly directors' meeting yesterday. It comes as corollary to the publication by the association on Monday of the statements of 53 industrial leaders in reply to its questionnaire on the subjects of debts, reparations and tariffs, the consensus of which was that a world parley was essential to world recovery.

"The situation requires immediate international coöperative action," Mr. Wickersham said in announcing the adoption of the resolution. "The messages we have received indicate that public opinion would support a move by Congress requesting the President to initiate the steps vital to the return not only of our own prosperity, but that of other countries. The President should be given a free hand to negotiate agreements more satisfactory to all parties concerned."

Mr. Wickersham held that measures primarily essential to the solution of present problems were the restoration of monetary stability and the normal operation of the machinery of international credit, a definite settlement of intergovernmental debts and the adoption of economic policies that shall lead ultimately to a freer international movement of goods, capital and services.

Simultaneous reduction and limitation of national armaments by international agreements should be undertaken, he believes, as a parallel course of action to remove the fear and suspicion which, he declares, are at the root of the present evils.

Copies of the resolution also were sent to President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today. The premises for the United States action are based by the association on the efforts being made at Lausanne by the nations represented there, to come to an agreement relative to European war debts and reparations, the association holding that "there must be some action by the Government of the United States if positive results are to be secured," and "that it is of vital interest to the people of the United States that measures essential to the return of economic prosperity should no longer be delayed."

NEW "AKRON" COMMANDER

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 22 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, in keeping with a Navy Department order directing him to a tour of sea duty on the U. S. S. Virginia, was relieved of command of the airship Akron today. Commander Alger H. Dresel, who had succeeded Rosendahl as captain of the Los Angeles, assumed command of the larger ship.

STRONG OTTAWA BOARD CHOSEN BY NEW ZEALAND

Three Members of Cabinet and Influential Trade Group Selected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Government of New Zealand has announced that it would be represented at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa by the Prime Minister, Mr. G. W. Forbes, the Minister of Public Works and Employment, Mr. J. G. Coates, and the Minister of Finance and Customs, Mr. W. Downie Stewart.

For the first time New Zealand industries will be directly represented as a "full dress" imperial conference. Attached to the ministerial party in the capacity of advisers will be the following strong delegation: Mr. D. Jones, one of the leading men in the Reform Party, representing the Meat Producers' Board; Mr. W. Goodfellow, the leading figure in the dairying industry, representing the Dairy Produce Board; Mr. H. E. Napier, representing the Fruit Control Board and the Fruitgrowers' Federation; Sir Francis Boys, representing the New Zealand Farmers' Union, and a representative of the New Zealand Manufacturers' Association. It is expected that Dr. G. Craig, Comptroller of Customs, and Mr. D. Park, Secretary of the Treasury, will also be attached.

In outlining the purposes of the conference and the attitude of the New Zealand Government the Prime Minister says:

"The Government has not only considered what further preferences or other expedients might properly be asked for and properly granted to New Zealand goods, but it has also searched every appropriate direction in which for its part it might, by increased or additional preferences for British goods, reciprocate the benefits extended or likely to be extended by the United Kingdom. It will be the Government's endeavor to avoid any spirit of bargaining.

"In the deliberations of the conference the principal aim should be voluntary coöperation and good will to secure lasting prosperity for the British Empire. The Government is of the opinion that consideration of problems of price levels, currency and banking must therefore form an important feature of the Ottawa Conference, and it has taken steps with a view to having these questions included on the agenda papers."

In view of the unemployment situation and the general condition of the country, there is strong criticism of the size of the ministerial delegation. The city newspapers are almost unanimous in questioning the wisdom of sending out of the country in this difficult period the three leading memebers of the Cabinet.

Federal Workers Warned to Leave Politics Alone

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Federal employees were warned by the Civil Service Commission today to obey its rules not to take an active part in political campaigns or face the possibility of losing their jobs.

The commission, aroused by political activities of groups of federal employees, called to the attention of all of them long-standing rules prohibiting participation in politics and told them each individul would be held responsible for the activities of any organization to which he or she belonged.

"To make a public attack on a candidate for public office is to take an active part in a political campaign," the commission said in its statement. "Such action is a violation of civil service rule one and may subject the offending employee to separation from the public service. If the attack is made by the joint action of several employees, the guilt is still personal and attaches to each employee separately and severally for the purpose of the administration of the civil service law."

At the commission it was said that one organization of federal employees had sent a circular letter to other associations of government workers and the American Federation of Labor urging the members "to work against reëlection of congressmen they believe to be unfriendly to their cause." This case now is under consideration by the commission.

BORAH PLANK ON PROHIBITION IS MADE PUBLIC

Idaho Senator Would Have Held Strictly to Constitutional Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22 — The prohibition plank which Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho would have liked to have seen adopted by the Republicans would insure preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment until it is taken out of the Constitution by the same legal method by which it was enacted, he has just revealed.

The Idaho dry made known the provisions of his proposed plank yesterday after he had continued on the floor of the Senate a debate with Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio as to the prohibition views of Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. Senator Borah stated the day before that both of the Cabinet members were in favor of repeal.

On the protest of Senator Fess that Mr. Brown did not favor outright repeal without a substitute, Senator Borah repeated to the Senate a conversation he had with the Postmaster-General, in which he said the latter declared:

"I expect to see the return of the saloon, and I would rather have it than the present condition of affairs."

Mr. Borah also called attention to a newspaper article written by Mr. Mills in 1926 when he was in private life in which he characterized the Eighteenth Amendment as "an object of scorn and contempt." The Senator added: "Naturally I assumed that one who had that view of an amendment would not feel like keeping it in the Constitution."

Later in the day Mr. Borah made public the plank which he proposed the Republican Party adopt at Chicago. The plank is as follows:

"The Republican Party is a party of obedience to law and observance of the Constitution. Its first great achievement was the preservation of constitutional government. It holds with George Washington that: 'The Constitution which, at any time exists, until changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.'

"The Eighteenth Amendment has been written into the Constitution by the will of the people in the way the Constitution prescribes. It can be taken out of the Constitution by similar procedure. It can be taken out in no other way. Whenever a majority of the people in two-thirds of the congressional districts and in two-thirds of the states tire of prohibition they can easily elect enough senators and representatives pledged to propose to the states an amendment for repeal and when three-fourth of the states ratify that amendment it will become effective.

"That referendum is available every two years and it is the only referendum the Constitution contemplates or provides for. Until the people choose to exercise it, the Eighteenth Amendment will remain in the Constitution and as long as it remains in the Constitution the Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to its observance and enforcement."

Garner Willing To Run on Frank Anti-Dry Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21—At the close of his daily press conference today, Speaker John N. Garner of the House of Representatives issued a statement, announcing that he is "willing to serve my country and my party to the limit of my capacity" and stating his views on important political questions before the country.

The Democrats of California and of Texas are sending delegations to the Democratic national convention instructed to vote for his nomination, the speaker pointed out.

Mr. Garner, in his statement, came out as an outright wet. "When prohibition was proposed, I, as a member of Congress, voted against it. I have never believed it sound or workable, and it should be repealed," he declared.

Tariff, relief, foreign debts and cost of government were other subjects touched upon by the speaker. The tariff bill, making it economically impossible for foreigners to trade with the United States, has aggravated the trade slump, he held.

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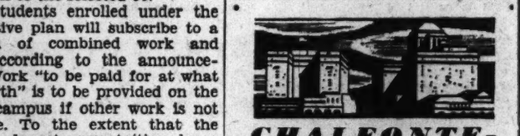

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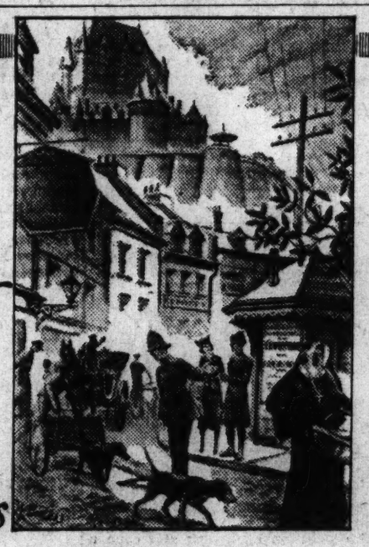

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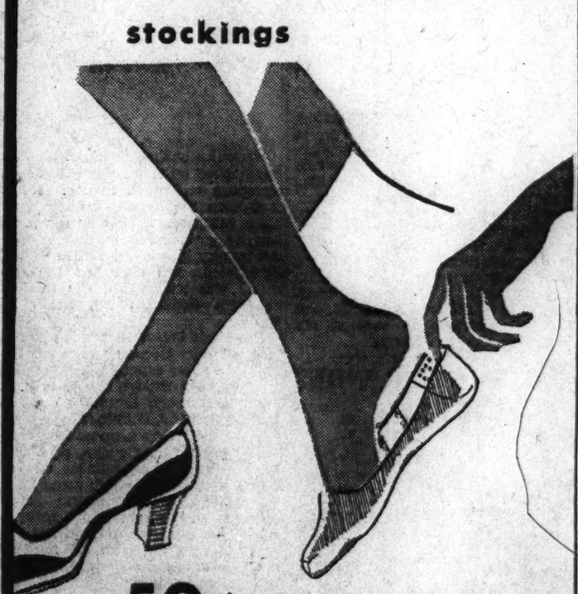

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DRY GOODS MEN TOLD TO PROFIT BY MISTAKES

Brooklyn Store President Addresses Sales and Trade Managers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—The boom-time peak in 1929 is just another date in history—of no use in 1932 save that business may profit by its past mistakes when it sits down to plan for 1933, Mr. B. Earl Puckett, president of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn department store, told advertising representatives and sales promotion managers from all parts of the country at a joint session of the sales promotion and merchandising managers' division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association meeting at the Commodore Hotel today. He held that American business can never go back to where it was three years ago, and that if it planned and executed wisely, it would not want to go back.

Mr. George L. Burr, of the international banking house of Lazard Freres and a director of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, spoke of the world economic situation and stressed his belief in the soundness of the United States. He recalled that the nation owes the world but a fraction of what the world owes it, and although American foreign trade is greatly diminished, this country's exports still are greater than its imports.

"If we protect the dollar at home, it will take care of itself abroad," he declared.

"We have become so accustomed to the even tenor of our ways that we forget this is not the first time in history that the world has been an interesting place in which to live," he continued. "The path of human progress is narrow. It is like climbing a mountain range. We go over the ridges and down into the ravines so that we may reach the high peaks that lie ahead. The real test of vision and courage arise not when we are scaling the heights, but when the sun has set behind them and we are trying to make camp in the valley."

Mr. G. W. Garton, vice-president of Lord & Taylor, of New York, saw quality as the basis on which business would be done during the next few years.

"With the lowering of the average income, it becomes necessary for customers to buy fewer things, but they will insist upon buying better things," he said. "Interest in fashion will probably be maintained, but the customers' first concern will be for quality."

The obligation of the daily newspaper to its advertisers from a business standpoint was emphasized by Mr. John H. Fey, publisher of the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Post. He defined this obligation as delivery of service of the greatest possible value at the lowest price consistent with a reasonable profit.

"Upon the unreserved recognition of this principle, not only by the newspapers, but by every other business, depends, in my judgment, the stability of our business operations and the restoration of that prosperity which we should always enjoy in this country."

Delay in Trial Denied McKnight

Motion for delay of the trial of the Industrial Bank & Trust Company cases, scheduled for July 5, was refused yesterday. Judge Louis S. Cox of the Suffolk Superior Court declared that no such motion will be entertained unless Mr. John C. Hull, director of the securities division of the Public Utilities Commission, asks a continuance. It was Mr. Hull who asked an immediate hearing.

The motion for a week's delay was made by Mr. Daniel J. Gallagher, attorney, representing Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company. The scheduled cases are those charging Mr. Hull, McKnight and Mr. Silas Waite of the Public Utilities Commission and nine others with conspiracy to prevent investigation by the commission of complaints regarding the sale of Medford Trust Company stock.

At the inquiry continued yesterday by the grand jury, five witnesses were heard. A third invitation was forewarded by the jury to Gov. Joseph B. Ely to appear and testify as to what he knows regarding the affairs of the South End bank.

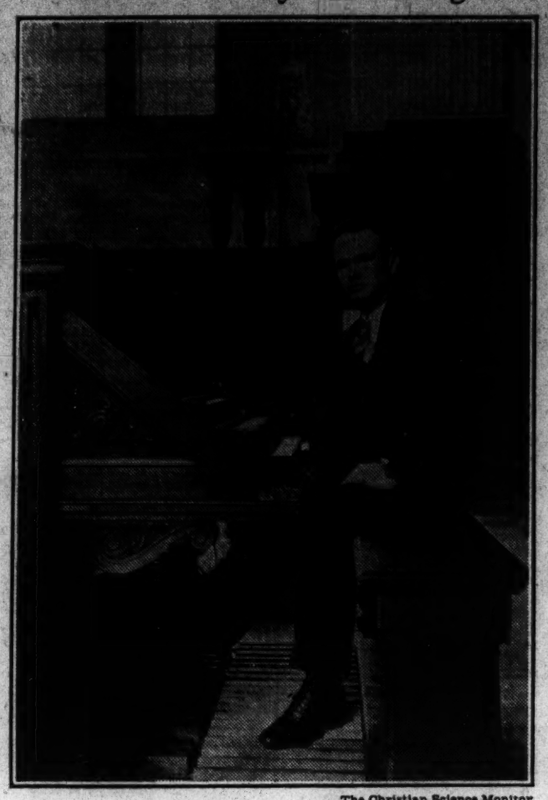
He returned a reply by Mr. William M. Prendible, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, which was kept secret. However, today it was learned that the Governor stated he would not appear before the grand jury to testify in this case.

CARGO DUTY SAVED ON FRANK BRAINERD

Consignees of 444,000 feet of lumber which arrived at Boston today from New Brunswick on the schooner Minas Prince paid $1332 in duty above the amount they would have had to pay if the vessel arrived before June 21. The new duty took effect yesterday. The vessel came from Alma, N. B., and in addition to the lumber had 316,000 laths, which are not dutiable.

Three other lumber vessels from Canadian provinces not yet arrived are the schooners Ena Parsons, the Vilda A, both from Apple River, Nova Scotia, and the Mary B. Brooks from Weymouth, N. S. One vessel among those which was racing for port in the hope of arriving before the new tariff became effective was the American schooner Frank Brainerd from Nova Scotia. This vessel put into Eastport, Maine, and made formal entry there prior to the time the new tax was levied, although the ship was actually bound for Boston.

'Seated One Day at the Organ'



The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDER McCURDY JR.

Organist and Choirmaster of Second Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.

ORGANISTS HEAR DR. DAVISON ON SERVICE MUSIC

American Guild Members Also Make Tour of Representative Organs

With his own distinguished record beaming over his shoulder for his work with the Harvard Glee Club and chapel music at the university, more than ordinary interest was felt by members of the American Guild of Organists in Boston today as Prof. Archibald T. Davison of the division of music at Harvard discussed with them the conditions affecting the selection of service music.

Dr. Davison's talk was illustrated by selections by a men's chorus. His steady rise to a position of authority as adviser in matters centering around church music attracted to the Church of the Covenant a majority of the delegates gathered at this eleventh annual convention. Later in the morning Miss Marion Janet Clayton, organist and choir director of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, gave a recital on a Kimball-Welte four-manual organ.

This afternoon the delegates left the Statler again by bus for a tour to buildings housing representative organs. The first stop was made at the Municipal Auditorium in Melrose, where there is a very fine Austin four-manual instrument. At Andover, there was not only a program upon the Andover Academy chapel organ, but several selections were played upon the beautiful carillon that dominates the campus.

Late in the afternoon at Serlo Hall in Methuen Mr. Alexander McCurdy Jr., organist and choirmaster of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, played in recital.

It was in 1924 that Mr. McCurdy made his first recital appearance in the East, having hitherto been an organist in Pacific coast churches. He gave his first public organ recital at the age of 15 years.

This evening, in the First Church in Boston, Mr. Carl Weinrich of the Church of the Holy Communion in New York, will give a program which includes two celebrated compositions of Bach, and the Louis Vierne Sixth Symphony.

Relics of Ancient Cave-Dwellers Discovered in Mountains of Texas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22 — Remains of a prehistoric race of cave-dwellers, hitherto unknown, have just been discovered in the mountains of southwestern Texas by a Smithsonian Institution expedition.

Mr. Frank M. Setzler, Smithsonian archæologist, returned this week from the Big Bend and Chisos Mountain region with a considerable amount of cultural material secured from seven caves spread over a wide area. The cave-dwellers appear to have made permanent homes in caves 45 to 50 feet in depth, rather than using them as temporary shelters.

They depended largely on the cacti of the Texas mountains for food, clothing and utensils, and appear to have been a "cud-chewing" people. Mr. Setzler found a great accumulation of partially masticated balls of the lechuilla, one of the local cacti. Apparently the leaves were chewed until all the juice was extracted before the fiber was discarded.

There are some slight indications of a cultural relationship to the basket makers of Arizona and New Mexico. The cave people, however, had arrow shafts, and the basket techniques are quite different. They were a hunting people, supplementing their cactus diet with deer, bear, rabbits and birds of all kinds. Bones of these animals were found in the caves, some broken in order to obtain the marrow.

The age of these remains cannot be determined on the basis of present data. There was no trace of European influence, indicating that the cave deposits must have been laid down before the first Spaniards crossed this part of the United States. Apparently the condition of the caves has changed very little since they were inhabited. They are now filled with bats and mud swallows and excavations must be carried out in an almost continuous cloud of fine dust. The nearest water was three miles away.

Mr. Setzler describes the culture as very primitive, showing no influence of contact with other peoples and dependent almost entirely upon the local flora. From fibers they made baskets, sandals, cordage, and blankets—some quite skillfully decorated. Remains of all these were recovered for more leisurely study by the Smithsonian archæologists. Apparently the most common food article was the "cobcorn" cactus. Large piles of the discarded cactus thorns were found.

MOTOR TRAFFIC CUTS INTO RAILWAY LINES

Increase in automobile and pedestrian traffic into downtown Boston has been so great between 1927 and 1932 that patronage of the Boston Elevated Railway and other public transportation agencies has been cut greatly, according to a report made public last night by Mr. Joseph A. Conry, Boston Traffic Commissioner.

According to the report, based on a traffic count on June 1, 1932, pedestrian traffic in downtown Boston increased from 233,277 in 1927 to 253,220 in 1932, and automobile passengers increased from 332,770 to 449,817. In the meantime the street car passengers decreased from 50,448 to 34,693, rapid transit users from 537,263 to 449,201 and passengers on subway cars from 194,418 to 180,460.

MACHADO BECOMES DICTATOR

HAVANA, June 22 (AP)—The House again has voted President Machado authority to suspend the constitutional guarantees, this time for three years. A bill approved yesterday gave him the right to declare invalid seven articles—those guaranteeing personal rights—for one year longer and, if "the grave perturbation of public order continues," for two years after that.

Hoover Favors Cut Of Third in Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

be separated, it is necessary to consider this contention as to functions in proposing a practical plan or reduction in land forces. Under the Treaty of Versailles and the other peace treaties, the armies of Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria were reduced to a size deemed appropriate for the maintenance of internal order, Germany being assigned 100,000 troops for a population of approximately 65,000,000 people.

I propose that we should accept for all nations a basic police component of soldiers proportionate to the average which was thus allowed Germany and these other states. This formula, with necessary corrections for powers having colonial possessions, should be sufficent to provide for the maintenance of internal order by the nations of the world. Having analyzed these two components in this fashion, I propose as stated above that there should be a reduction of one-third in the strength of all land armies over and above the police component.

Air Forces. All bombing planes to be abolished. This will do away with the military possessions of types of planes capable of attacks upon civil populations, and should be coupled with the total prohibition of all bombardment from the air.

Submarines' Size Limited

Naval Forces. I propose that the treaty number and tonnage of battleships shall be reduced by one-third; that the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers shall be reduced by one-fourth; that the treaty tonnage of submarines shall be reduced by one-third, and that no nation shall retain a submarine tonnage greater than 35,000.

The relative strength of naval arms in battleships and aircraft carriers, as between the five leading naval powers, was fixed by the treaty of Washington. The relative strength in cruisers, destroyers and submarines was fixed, as between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, by the treaty of London. For the purposes of this proposal, it is suggested that the French and Italian strength in cruisers and destroyers be calculated as though they had joined in the treaty of London on a basis approximating the so-called accord of March 1, 1931. There are various technical considerations connected with these naval discussions which will be presented by the delegation.

General. The effect of this plan would be to effect an enormous saving in cost of new construction and replacements of naval vessels. It would also save large amounts in the operating expense in all nations of land, sea and air forces. It would greatly reduce offensive strength compared to defense strength in all nations.

These proposals are simple and direct. They call upon all nations to contribute something. The contribution here proposed will be relative and mutual. I know of nothing that would give more hope for humanity today than the acceptance of such a program with such minor changes as might be necessary. It is folly for the world to go on breaking its back over military expenditure and the United States is willing to take its share of responsibility by making definite proposals that will relieve the world.

Roosevelt Asks Walker Answer to Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

New York party from Governor Roosevelt this spring, aligning with him strong factions in the state organization that insure his ascendancy over the New York convention bloc. Mr. Curry has long been gathering in his hands the strings whereby to manipulate for the Seventeenth Street organization a place of first significance in the national councils of his party, and bids fair to realize this ambition, according to political forecasts here.

Thus far the Wigwam chief has remained noncommittal as to which of the many aspirants for head of the Democratic ticket will get his support at Chicago. The Roosevelt forces are confident that they will have mustered such strength for their candidate by the first ballot to sweep Mr. Curry and his group on the Governor's bandwagon with the rest.

Political observers, however, have long seen the Tammany issue as one of the chief obstacles in the way of the Governor's nomination.

The omission of any phrase in Governor Roosevelt's call on the Mayor that would indicate he is pressing for quick response, gives to the Mayor a loophole through which to delay his answer until after the convention if he chooses. If he makes immediate response, the Governor may take until after the convention to study it. However, the Mayor's case has become inseparable from the Governor's stand on corrupt methods of government as revealed in the last year of inquiry and, whether he delays his decision or makes it before the question of nomination is settled in Chicago, it is believed inevitable that a declaration will be demanded of him there. The announcement that Judge Seabury would attend the national convention as a "deeply interested spectator" has lent support to this belief.

The Governor himself does not intend to go to Chicago short of an emergency summons there, reiterating last night that he will remain in Albany busy with the business of the state government and leave his managers to carry forward the affairs of his candidacy.

Virginia Sands Yield Ancient Dutch Coin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 22—While visiting Jamestown Island some time ago, Mr. Thomas Barclay, of this city, picked up from the sand on the river front an old piece of metal, which proved to be an ancient coin. He sent it to a New York expert, who, after a thorough examination, found it to be an old Dutch coin of the year 1606, containing the Dutch royal coat of arms.

The date, 1606, is just one year before the English landed at Jamestown to make their first permanent settlement in the New World.

It is supposed to have been brought to Virginia by one of the "gentlemen" in Captain Newport's expedition, with whom Capt. John Smith afterward had so much trouble to get them to "swing their axes"; for these "gentlemen" had "won their spurs" fighting in the Low Countries in the religious wars.

SOUNDER LAND POLICIES URGED BEFORE 'ADMEN'

Dr. Ely Says Low Values Due to Lack of Control for Best Possible Uses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—Establishment of sound land policies for nation, state and city is one of the fundamental steps that can be taken toward ending the present economic situation and preventing future business slumps, Dr. Richard T. Ely, president of the Institute of Economic Research, stressed in an address before the American Community Advertisers' Association, affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America, here today.

The institute, which is connected with Northwestern University, was engaged this week to undertake an impartial survey of real estate values in New York City as a part of the citizens' movement for revision of the city's assessment rolls, thus lightening the burden of taxation which property owners here carry.

Dr. Ely blamed the present low real estate values on the lack of a national land policy, which, in turn, resulted in "a lack of correspondence between supply and demand for land."

"The best uses of the various kinds of land have not been determined on a comprehensive scale," he said, "and land has consequently not been put into its possible uses. The fundamental purpose of a land policy is to bring about a correspondence between supply and demand, and this means finding out the best uses of the various kinds of land and putting land into its best possible uses."

"Finally," he said, "the members of the American Community Advertising Association should so coordinate their activities as to serve the best interests of the communities and make available expert knowledge in choosing real estate for specific purposes and in carrying forward the ideal so well stated in the slogan, 'Truth in advertising.'"

Mr. J. A. Hirschmann, director of publicity for Lord & Taylor, big Fifth Avenue department store, speaking before the convention yesterday, declared that newspapers have been, are today and would continue for some years to be "the finest and most effective advertising medium for department stores." He urged newspaper advertising solicitors to swing national advertising into the retail field, that is to get manufacturers to advertise their products through the retailer.

Mr. Joseph H. Appel of John Wanamaker, described the working of the German censorship law and appealed for higher standards of advertising. "The German law is an object lesson to American business men," he said. "It shows the kind of undesirable government regulation they may face if they do not themselves continue to reduce unfair competition and misleading advertising."

Factory Production Control Called Slump Remedy Model

Natural Science Group Told That Large-Scale Use of Plan Now Widely in Force Could Apply to Nation as Way Out of Trade Crisis

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—The remedy for the trade slump already exists on a small scale in American factories, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was informed today.

Mr. Myron A. Lee, Cornell University economist, said that almost every factory has this "model" in successful operation, under the name of "production control." The term describes the intricacies of manufacturing, planning, tool and stock supplies, credit and marketing whereby a factory fills a customer's order without serious waste.

"We have plenty of capital, equipment and labor and plenty of customers," said Mr. Lee. "Granted the problem is largely one of distribution, should not the same methods of analysis be utilized which have been found essential in an individual plant? The situation in which we find ourselves today is absolutely man made, by our industrialists and by ourselves alone.

"If we do not expect an individual industry to function properly without adequate methods of control, is it not absolutely absurd to expect the industries of the country as a whole to function in any sane manner without some means of national control?"

A likeness between the aurora borealis and the mysterious "novae" stars, suns which overnight appear full blown in the black depths of space, was reported by Dr. Paul W. Merrill of Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The twist which makes a man a capitalist instead of an artist was explained by Dr. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University.

Capitalists may not necessarily be better qualified for the broad business of regulating society than the non-money makers, Dr. Thorndike said.

The capitalist, he said, is actuated by the desire to be well thought of. His choice of capitalism is an incident to gain that end, fixed by the fact that he has a natural flair for business.

The artist differs in having a natural bent for expression of beauty. just as the artist's materials and skill are tools of which he is proud, so the capitalist's business and the wide power it brings are tools with which he hopes to gain the recognition of his fellow men.

From the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, Miss Helen S. Roberts brought some evidence that possibly many "dusky Columbuses" navigated the broad South Pacific Ocean more than 1000 years ago. Strange musical instruments and odd traits of "culture" told her story in chart and map form.

KANSAS DELEGATES ASKED TO VOTE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22—"Kansas delegates to the Democratic national convention should vote dry," Gov. Harry H. Woodring, chairman of the Kansas delegation, declares, "because I believe that at this time expresses sentiment in Kansas.

"It is not my wish that my party should call for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but if it does, its platform should include a provision for federal supervision of the distribution and sale of liquor."

Governor Woodring thinks there are too many pressing economic problems for consideration to spend much time talking about liquor which he does not believe has any relation to economics.

MRS. GANN PLANS TOUR

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, called at the White House yesterday to discuss plans for continuing her stumping tour for the reëlection of her brother and President Hoover.

CONGRESS DROPS HOPE OF ENDING WORK SATURDAY

Mesh of Relief Legislation Ties Up Both Branches Indefinitely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—Tangled in a mesh of relief legislation, members of Congress today gave up practically all hope of adjournment by Saturday.

Senate leaders were pushing ahead to a vote on the Democratic bill providing $500,000,000 for public works and $1,500,000,000 for loans on self-liquidating projects. With a flood of amendments the Senate decided by a vote of 38 to 32 not to rush through its work at night sessions.

With the convening of the Senate Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, made several unsuccessful attempts to bring about a limitation of debate upon the relief bill. At the suggestion of Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, Senator Robinson refrained from pushing his proposal to a conclusion until later in the afternoon when it was believed the situation might change and a general willingness to curtail discussion might prevail.

On the House side Speaker John N. Garner indicated that he was in no hurry to bring to the floor the $300,000,000 direct relief bill which the Senate has passed and which President Hoover has informed members of the House he would like to see hurried through. Mr. Garner would like to be assured that a more far-reaching relief bill, such as the Garner bill passed by the House or the measure being considered by the Senate, gets approval of Congress before adjournment.

Controversial amendments to the Senate relief bill, which must be voted on before the bill goes to the House, contain a provision sponsored by Senator Robert M. LaFollette Jr. to increase the bond issue for public construction from $500,000,000 to $5,500,000,000 and a provision backed by administration forces to eliminate the bond issue entirely.

All sorts of amendments are being proposed to the Senate bill. Partial payment of the bonus and legalization of beer were proposed as relief measures. Amendments adopted authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up regional agricultural credit corporations in any of the land bank districts and gave preference to former service men in employing laborers for the construction authorized by the bill.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho told his colleagues last night that it would be impossible for the Senate to finish its work by Saturday. A number of Democrats said they did not believe they would be able to get away in time for the Democratic national convention opening Monday.

WABASH LOADINGS

Wabash Railway's loadings for the week ended June 18 totaled 12,395 cars, compared with 11,158 in the preceding week and 15,710 in the like period of 1931.

The House of Individuality
MONTCLAIR 2-2505
The Primrose Shop
GOWNS SPORTWEAR HOSIERY
461 Bloomfield Avenue MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Our Expert Cleaning and Dyeing
will freshen and renew your SPRING WARDROBE and SUMMER DRAPES
LE BOEUF CO.
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587 Main St., East Orange, N. J. Orange 3-3600

Make a Closet Inspection Today
Are there garments in your closet that insects are feeding on? If so, take no chances and safeguard your clothes, woolens, etc., with our special insect preventatives.
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 MONTCLAIR

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A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Established 1889
Every modern banking facility
Acts as executor, administrator trustee, and in any fiduciary capacity.
First state bank in New Jersey to become a member of Federal Reserve System.
Special attention given to banking by mail

Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed
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Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of $100.
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Telephone Montclair 3-1580

To Be in the Swim One Must Swim in a
B. V. D. Swim Suit
Newest Models for Women, including the much-talked-of Bandeau Suit, 4th floor.
$5.95 to $9.95
Swim Suits for Men
Johnny Weissmuller's favorite suit, $5 and $6
Street Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store

FIDELITY UNION TRAVEL
ATTRACTIVE ECONOMY
Tour of London and Paris
22 days
$179.00 to $183.00
Land portion entirely by motor.
Departures from New York:
July 2nd, July 16th, July 30th, Aug. 13th, Aug. 27th, Sept. 10th, Sept. 24th, Oct. 8th.
12½-Day Cruise TO THE WEST INDIES
July 16th $150.00 up
S. S. MAURETANIA
Official Agents for All Lines.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
FIDELITY UNION TRUST COMPANY
BROAD, BANK & ACADEMY STS., NEWARK, N.J.

The Burning Question
Call Orange 3-0119
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Tree Expert
NOW is the time to SPRAY your ELM TREES
TREE SURGERY in all its branches.
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"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK
One of Boston's old reliable institutions
INCORPORATED 1861
1375 Washington Street (at Cathedral Square)
INTEREST BEGINS MONTHLY

Madame Sherard
MILLINER & COURT DRESSMAKER
48 HIGH STREET CANTERBURY
AND CAVENDISH HOUSE CHATHAM
AND 18 MILL STREET MAIDSTONE

Your New Car?!!
WE SUPPLY

ANY MAKE
Service and Repairs to Any Car
Up-to-date Repair Plant—Hydraulic Hoist—High Pressure Lubrication—Electric Washing.
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Allder's Ltd
The Store that's always Interesting
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JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

Gunstones CHOCOLATE BISCUITS
none nicer at any price

You have only to taste these delicious Biscuits to agree that, irrespective of price, there are none better. So delightful in flavour, so altogether different—these new Assorted Biscuits, covered with the best chocolate are
THE BEST YOU CAN BUY
If you cannot buy them locally, let us send you post free a ½ lb. packet for 1/2, or 1½ lb. tin for 3/6, or 4 lb. tin (as illustrated) for 8/8, plus returnable tin 8d.
These prices apply only to the U. K. Prices for other countries on application.
WM. GUNSTONE & SONS, LTD. The Biscuit Factory SHEFFIELD

More Than 1,000,000 Meals a Week
TONIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Two fried pork chops, cole slaw, potato, rolls and butter..... 25c
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street BOSTON
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.

MADE ONLY BY CARR'S OF CARLISLE
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City

Action Distinguishes Editor Of Woman's Home Companion

Gertrude Lane Described by Staff as 'Best Man of Us All'—She Finds Home Amateur Passing With Resultant Gain in Leisure

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
Third of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gertrude Lane is just the sort of woman who would stick calmly to it, when she was asked to recommend a woman for a job, that $10,000 was the required salary, however firmly the employers were convinced that $5000 was what they would pay.

She would stick to the $10,000, because she would only recommend a woman who was worth that salary, and because she believes women ought to get what they are worth.

Yet I keep wondering with amusement if her expression would be quite so militant if she heard that not only one but four men had said to me in New York, "Oh, there isn't money enough to pay Gertrude Lane what she is really worth." Because Miss Lane seems to me to be insulated with a sort of mole-like modesty and if such an implication of her worth as that statement contains even got through to her, she would probably thrust it aside for a fiction.

Arranges Time for Interview

She is not easy to see. After I had asked around some, about how to find her at home, since she is not listed in the telephone book, I got the impression that, without resorting to some hitherto unknown methods, I should undoubtedly never know her, home or office, for anything but a name.

Telephoning her office brought me a polite suggestion that I didn't know what I was asking, since Miss Lane never saw anyone except on the most urgent business. There is something about the character of newspaper interviews which discourages their being classed as urgent business. But somehow, a time was arranged, I do not know now quite how or why.

And when I said to Miss Lane that it was very good of her to see me, I was much abashed when she said, evenly, "Yes it is," and it took me several minutes to see that she was not being wintry, but sensibly honest, being an extremely busy woman. After all, anyone would agree that you cannot edit a magazine with one hand while entertaining visitors with the other.

I can well believe what someone else subsequently said to me, that Gertrude Lane is not "overloquacious about herself." She is a rather short, compact person with a good, strong New Englandish modeling in her face, and an air of almost formidable competence, though that competence does not clank and roar and pound the table.

"Best Man of Us All"

I looked across the corner of her desk at her with a considerable curious interest because an hour before a man who is, in a way, a competitor of hers, had said to me, "Oh, Gertrude Lane is the best man of us all."

Miss Lane was born in Saco, Maine. At the beginning of the century she started toward a career in the literary world by way of working in a subscription book house in Boston. In 1902 she was invited to come to the Woman's Home Companion as assistant editor, which she did, and in 1911 they made her editor, which she still is. That, in itself, is a fairly conventional progress.

But in 1929, she was made vice-president of the Crowell Publishing Company, which controls the destinies of other magazines as well as the Woman's Home Companion. And in that appointment you have one powerful clue to the reason this man said to me, "Oh, she's the best man of us all."

Quick Grasp of Affairs

They say that after she got to be editor of the Companion she began to exhibit a phenomenal grasp of the business affairs that are involved in such companies as Crowell's. The men on the board were always finding themselves in need of the sort of advice and suggestion that seemed fairly to drip from Miss Lane's fingertips.

They would ask her what she thought, and she would tell them, and they had the decency to admire her ability and pretty soon some one of them thought that one way to guarantee a continuing mortgage on that spring of business sense and good judgment would be to make her an officer in the company. And although I do not know exactly what happened, I can well imagine that when the proposal was made to her about all she said was, "Well, yes, I'd like to; thanks."

We talked a little about the magazine and she has had her times of allowing fiction and articles to be printed that she did not like, as what editor has not, although all editors hope never to. She thought that in the last 10 years the Companion had sharply reflected the changes in attitude, in habits, in participation in public affairs, changes which have been dramatic in themselves, and so have challenged the powers of the magazines to reflect them clearly and with color.

Home Amateurs Outmoded

If you can imagine so arresting a way of saying it, Miss Lane said that "the day of the amateur in the home" is passing. By that she meant that the last 10 years had seen women organizing their homes as efficiently as up-to-date business men organized their businesses.

As women have had more leisure, their taste has improved, they have become better informed and they want to go forward. It has been the necessity of the wise woman's magazine not only to present fiction and articles commensurate with this advancing trend, but to see that the advertising matter progressed, too. There are 13,000,000 homes in this country and every one of them is a potential market for everything that makes for fine living.

The simplest thing Miss Lane would probably say about her job is that you can't fool women. Once they got wind of the idea that they had been jogging along in a half-ignorant way, their appetite for authoritative information became ravenous. Why and how and who is what they want to know.

And because she has those qualities which cause even the men to say, however incautiously, "She's the best man of us all," she is today about one of the smartest why, how and who-ers in this country today.

Canadians Saving And Spending More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadians have begun to spend more and save more, according to the statistical review of the Department of Trade and Commerce. While bank debits have been increasing steadily in the three months ending April, bank deposits have increased from $1,875,221,000 in February to approximately $1,883,000,000 in April. The Government's index number of retail sales also indicates increased spending by the general public, moving up from 85.6 in March to 94.3 in April.

Improvements are shown more particularly in sales of clothing and footwear, furniture and hardware as well as general and departmental goods and groceries. The exports of Canadian farm products show continued improvement. Canadian cattle are selling in increasing numbers and at good prices on the British market.

During the nine months of the current crop year the export of barley has doubled, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, rye has trebled and oats have quadrupled. Other figures show a marked increase in contracts awarded for buildings during the past month, and also that Canada in 1931 retained its position as the world's largest exporter of wheat, as second largest producer of gold and third largest producer of silver.

Fills Days With Achievement

The Christian Science Monitor

MISS GERTRUDE LANE
Editor of Woman's Home Companion.

Spanish Prisons Vastly Improved, Resignation of Woman Head Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—What a Spanish woman has accomplished in the way of prison reform has been thrown into the limelight here by the resignation of Señorita Victoria Kent as Director of Prisons.

The resignation has aroused little surprise but much regret among all Spaniards interested in prison reform, as Señorita Kent has faced much opposition in her work of improving methods in the treatment of prisons. Opposition was based on the ground that such work undermined prison discipline.

In an open letter to the public, Señorita Kent places on record some of the practical results of her efforts on behalf of the convict population. An increase in the per capita quota for daily rations from 1.15 to 1.50 pesetas was arranged by merely insisting on the proper application of funds. Letter boxes were fixed in every prison for the posting of complaints by the inmates.

Religious freedom was introduced by abolishing the obligation to attend mass. Heavy chains and handcuffs provided in solitary confinement cells were ordered to be removed and tumble-down, unhealthy premises used as jails were closed.

Credit is due to the ex-Director of Prisons for the provision of elementary comforts, such as heating arrangements, supplies of periodicals and other literature, the formation of a corps of women warders. She has above all displayed extraordinary personal interest in the individual prisoner.

It was, perhaps, her great sense of humaneness which provoked antagonism from officials not sympathetic to the innovations which led to the treatment of prisoners as human beings who had lapsed from accepted social standards, rather than as hardened criminals.

In all her work Señorita Victoria Kent was guided by the ideals of another Spanish woman, Concepcion Arenal, the great prison reformer. As one of Spain's first feminists, who studied at the university dressed as a man to avoid hostility, this pioneer in prison work is credited with doing more to alleviate the lot of convicts by her work and example than all the previous man-made laws of Spain.

Toronto Fosters HorseshoePitching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Horseshoe pitching usually connected with the old-time village green is extremely popular in Toronto. The Parks Recreation Department is endeavoring to keep up with the demand for horseshoe pitches. Already 21 "pitches" have been provided in various parts of the city, and matches, which attract large gatherings of "fans" are in progress.

Recreation in Toronto is noted for variety. A total of 51,274 permits have been issued to tennis fans, representing 1167 clubs who will play on 273 courses provided by the city. Seventy-eight diamonds have been provided by the city for baseball enthusiasts, where 77 hardball clubs which have been granted 1634 permits, and 1626 softball clubs in possession of 14,685 permits will play the game.

Football fans have been granted 41 fields, and 107 Rugby clubs have been granted 804 permits while 254 soccer clubs have been given 2977 permits. Cricket will furnish recreation for almost 1000 players representing 24 clubs and allotted 10 grounds. The city has made provision for lacrosse with 8 fields, where 27 clubs will witness the play of 528 players. Lawn bowlers have been provided with 33 greens equipped with 258 rinks. A total of 29,298 permits have been issued to bowlers representing 29 clubs.

Peace Institute Matches Chicago Party Conventions

Sessions Open at Northwestern University and Others Will Follow in the East

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—While Chicago is nominating presidential candidates and debating the wet and dry issue, its suburb to the north, Evanston, Ill., is the meeting ground for advocates of peace. A 12-day school for peace workers opened Monday on the Northwestern University campus with an enrollment of 180, including college students, history teachers and ministers coming from Connecticut, California, Colorado and practically all middle western states.

Arranged by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, this middle west institute of international relations has courses for enrolled students in the mornings, recreation in the afternoons and evening lectures which are open to the public without charge. Two other similar institutions are being held by the same organization, one at Haverford College, Haverford, Penna., June 23 to 25, and one at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 23 to July 2.

"Security is gained by establishing international processes or machinery," declared Mr. Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow, who opened a series of lectures on the ethical problems involved in achieving peace.

"These processes make for international coöperation and also international attitudes which amount to being internationally minded."

Mr. Page drew a comparison between the states in this country which have competition and differences of opinion but do not go to war because of state prejudices and the nations of the world. In early colonial days, he pointed out, New York put up a tariff against firewood from New Jersey, but later when all states joined in a union such barriers between states were abolished.

So many people turned out for the evening lecture, crowding into Harris Hall on the campus, that the meeting place had to be transferred to a larger hall in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the neighborhood where approximately 800 people listened to Mr. Edward A. Steiner, professor of Applied Christianity at Grinnell College, Iowa.

"This is a time for the most buoyant optimism," said Mr. Steiner, "the time for pessimism was a few years ago when people were worshipping stock markets, radios and automobiles. Then people were talking about things always in terms of figures—how much, how many, how big—but not in terms of morality and truth."

Mr. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics at the University of Chicago, opened a series of lectures on the economic aspects of international relations, stressing the significance of America's change from a debtor to a creditor nation.

Canadian Reveals Mineral Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — An important chapter was added to the history of the mining industry of Canada at the recent meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held here. The gathering resolved itself into a convention of Canada's mining experts, the deliberations and discussions being of particular significance in view of the Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa in July. The papers read and discussed had for their chief purpose the consideration of Canada's position in mining and metallurgy in relation to the mineral resources of the Empire as a whole.

Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, delivering an address on the mineral position of the British Empire, declared that of the 28 most important metals and minerals, the British Empire possesses 21 in such abundance as to have large quantities available for export. Of the remaining seven, the Empire possesses two in quantities adequate for its own needs. For one, the Empire is practically dependent on outside sources, and for four, it is almost entirely dependent. No other single country, or group of countries so associated, occupies a position comparable to that of the British Empire in respect of supplies of mineral raw materials, he declared.

VOTE—Offices to Be Filled

Washington, Idaho and Montana

Voters in Washington, Idaho and Montana will name national, state and county officials in the Nov. 8 elections. Besides voting for the President and Vice-President of the United States, Washington will elect one United States Senator and six Representatives, while Idaho will name one United States Senator and two Representatives, and Montana two Representatives.

In all three states a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be chosen as well as an Attorney-General, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Washington also will elect a State Insurance Commissioner and four Justices of the Supreme Court, Idaho an Inspector of Mines and State Senators and Representatives, and Montana one Railway and Public Service Commissioner, two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and 23 District Judges.

Several precinct offices will be filled in Idaho and numerous county officials will be elected in Montana. The latter are clerks in district courts, clerks and recorders, county commissioners, sheriffs, treasurers, attorneys, auditors, superintendent of schools, public administrators, coroners, surveyors and justices of the peace.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

PITCH REMOVAL AIDS PULPWOOD INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Tourists through the Laurentian belt of central Canada have frequently been impressed by the forests of balsam and jack pine. An enormous waste was apparent to the nontechnical observer. It is announced that these trees were unsuitable for pulpwood because of the heavy content of pitch, which could not be extracted. Mr. Otto Brauns, technical engineer of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, has developed a system by which the pitch trouble will be eliminated and a greater percentage of balsam and jack pine can be used.

Canada's investment in the paper industry reaches hundreds of millions of dollars and the export of newsprint is one of the main items of its foreign trade. This process, which will increase the raw material at the disposal of the industry and thus prolong its life, is of vast importance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Alys Miller, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Lulu McMurtrey, Great Falls, Mont.
Arthur W. Eckman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Eva M. Weihmiller, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Beatrice F. Campbell, Shaker Heights, Ohio.
John E. Campbell, Shaker Heights, Ohio.
Miss D. Kemme, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss Susie W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma B. Swank, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. P. Glazier, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nellie A. Glazier, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lillian B. Moore, Two Harbors, Minn.
Marguerite Starell, New Brunswick, N. J.
Alfred C. Hechler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
L. H. McClure, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Philip L. Vining, Sackville, N. B., Can.
Philip L. Vining, Sackville, N. B., Can.
Mrs. Rebecca K. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Jennie Vining, Yarmouth, Maine.

The Famous B. V. D. U-1 Union Suit $1

B.V.D. UNION SUITS for COOLNESS and COMFORT

B.V.D. Union Suits are made of B.V.D.'s famous nainsook, the coolest underwear fabric ever made. They're tailored to fit you perfectly—to hold their smartness and to keep you comfortable. Always insist on the red woven B.V.D. label—the three lettered guarantee of quality, fit and service.

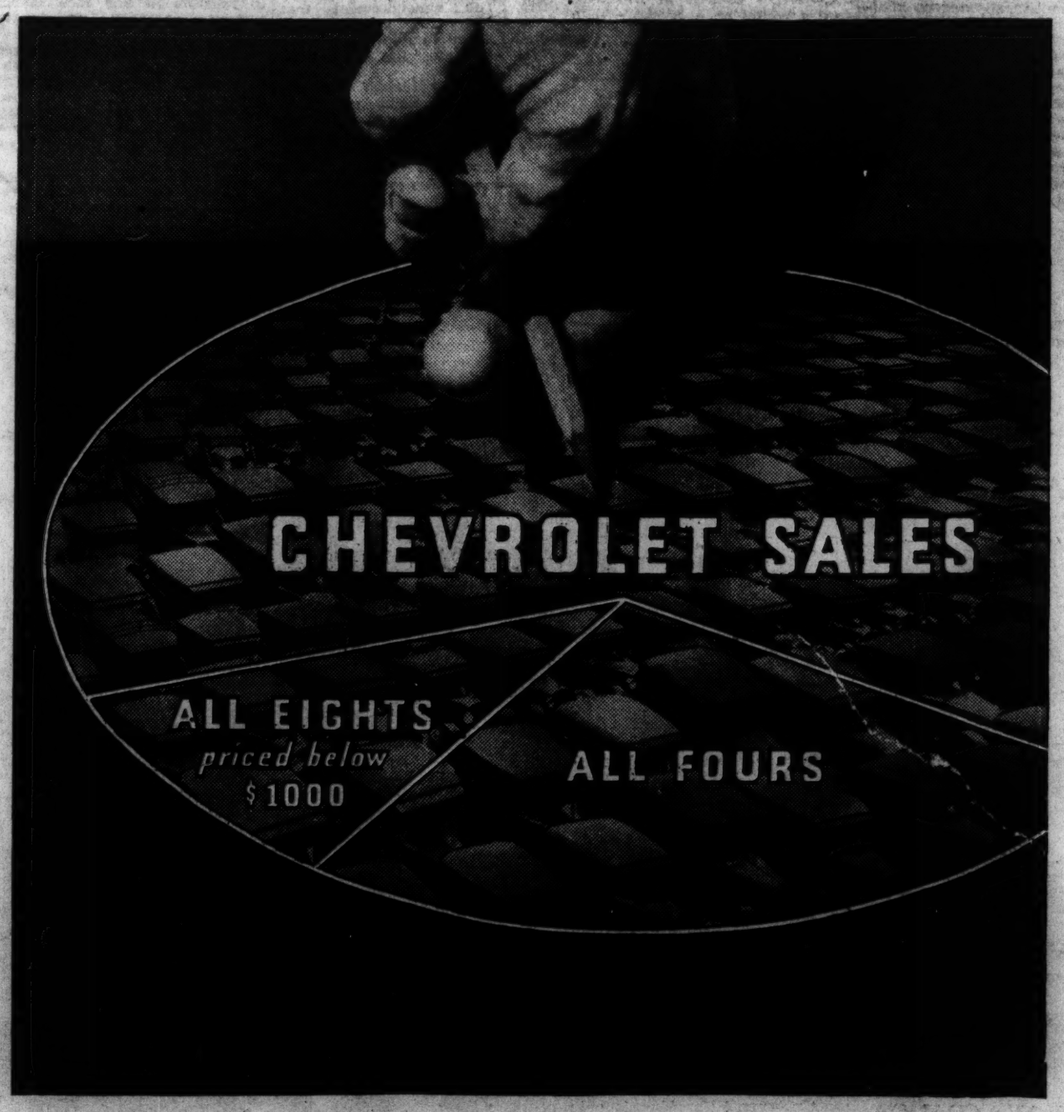
B.V.D.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

B V D PRODUCTS—Union Suits, Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers, Pullover Shirts and Shorts, Knit Union Suits Sweaters, Swim Suits and Pajamas.

"SIX CYLINDERS *no more-no less*" says America

Since January 1st, buyers have chosen more Chevrolet Sixes than the combined total of all fours and all eights priced below $1000



Look at what happened when America began lifting hoods and counting cylinders: Overwhelming preference for *"SIX CYLINDERS. No more—No less."* A sweeping endorsement of the *soundness* and *correctness* of the Chevrolet six-cylinder engine!

America knows its motor cars. And America knows you can't get around these facts about cylinders in a low-priced car: That six is the largest number you can have and still get *unexcelled economy!* That *six* is the fewest you can have and still get *built-in* smoothness! And who wants to sacrifice either of these great factors of motoring satisfaction?

America prefers the Chevrolet Six—because it strikes a happy medium between two extremes. It gives economy—*the lowest operating and upkeep cost of any American car.* It gives smoothness—the *built-in smoothness* that makes driving really comfortable, effortless, enjoyable! And it gives many other advantages just as essential as six cylinders.

Fisher bodies—big, spacious, luxurious Fisher bodies—smartly styled and ruggedly built.

That matchless combination—*Free Wheeling and easy Syncro-Mesh shifting.*

A dependable chassis, whose basic design has been *proved* in the hands of millions of satisfied owners.

And new reduced prices—as much as $50 and $55 lower than they were before!

Chevrolet is able to give this value, because Chevrolet is the world's largest producer of motor cars. Largest for three out of the past five years! Largest for the first six months of 1932! First in value—First in sales!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors

CHEVROLET

$445 and up

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

FOR GREATEST ECONOMY AND BUILT-IN SMOOTHNESS

SIX CYLINDERS
NO MORE—NO LESS

With more than six cylinders you sacrifice economy—With less than six cylinders you sacrifice smoothness

HARVARD PUTS 1200 MEN INTO CLASS PARADE

Fantastic Costumes Mark Colorful Procession to Soldiers Field

Led by Mr. John V. Apthorp of the class of 1865, Harvard's oldest graduate, the colorful procession of classes, ending with the graduating seniors of 1932, marched from the Yard to Soldiers Field for the Stadium exercises late yesterday afternoon.

Darkening clouds threatened as more than 1200 Harvard men donned fantastic costumes for this annual Class Day festivity. At the Stadium impatient groups of various classes refused to wait for the official opening of the program and unofficially, but in good humor, cheered each other. Seedy appearing farmers hailed cavaliers in orange and black, landlubbering sailors cheered for kilted Scotsmen, while scarlet and green Mexican banditti ran riot about the Stadium inclosure saluting everyone. Formal cheers for athletic groups and classes followed.

The peak of celebrations was reached with the Ivy Oration, delivered this year by Loftus E. Becker '32 of Tonawanda, N. Y., who reminded his classmates that "the leap from the stag line to the bread line is a lengthy one." Intended as a mock oration, the speaker jokingly ridiculed Harvard's most cherished institutions, officials, and customs, from President Lowell and the House Plan to the Lampoon, Harvard's humorous publication, and the Yard "Cops."

At the confetti battle which took place immediately after the presentation of old and tattered senior class colors to a representative of the class of 1935, Dr. Lowell seemed to bear the brunt of an organized attack from the cohorts of the graduate ranks. For some minutes he stood his ground in the box over the stadium entrance, till the heat of battle forced him to retire. Long wires stretched across the stadium caught the gay streamers and delayed the flying confetti, making a regular riot of color, especially over the head of the university president.

Evening celebrations, which this year underwent a change of scenery from the Yard to the House Triangle, gave hundreds of visiting relatives and friends a chance to see Harvard in festival attire and hear the glee and instrumental clubs in their first combined commencement appearance. Supper and dancing in the individual courts and gardens of the various houses completed the class day program in Harvard's 293d commencement week.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem
Saint-Saëns
"Hopak," from "The Fair of Sorotchinsk" ..... Moussorgsky
Overture to "The Barber of Seville"
Rossini

Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812"
Tchaikovsky

"The Band Wagon," Selection Schwartz
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III
Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT

Radcliffe College: Alumnæ dinner, Prof. William Y. Elliott, government department of Harvard University and Radcliffe; Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of the college, and Dean Bernice V. Brown, Hotel Statler, 7.

Graduation exercises, Quincy Senior Hall, school assembly hall, 8.

Harvard University: Annual meeting and dinner, Harvard Dental Alumni Association, Hotel Somerset, 6; class dinners, 1878, Parker House, 7; 1879, Harvard Club, 7:30; 1880, Union Club, 7; 1883, Faculty Club, 7; 1890, Harvard Club, 7; 1894, Brookline Country Club, 7; 1897, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Regimental review and parade in honor of Gov. Joseph B. Ely by 241st Coast Artillery (H. D.), Massachusetts National Guard, Boston Common, 7:30; 1907, Copley-Plaza, 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Exhibitions

Harvard University: Commencement exercises, Sever Quadrangle, Quincy Street, 10; presentation of commissions to graduates of Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Fogg Art Museum, 12; luncheon, Harvard Alumni Association, in front of Matthews Hall, 12:15; meeting, Harvard Graduate School of Education Alumni Association, 12; commencement meeting, Harvard Engineering Society, Harvard 2, 1.

Annual Outing Traffic Club of New England, grounds of United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, North Beverly, meet at North Station, 9.

Fiftieth anniversary celebration, Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine: Business meeting, Mechanics Building, 10:45; parade and drill, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Chinese and Japanese galleries by Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Eleventh general convention, American Guild of Organists: Morning business session, Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street; organ recital, Trinity Church, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American Silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French Prints.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Expense of League Defended as Low

(Continued from Page 1)

which would hardly be pertinent if the criticisms were genuinely directed against extravagance. Since it is against the existence of the League as such that the attack is made, it is interesting to cite the actual figures.

Mr. Stuart Hodgson has worked them out in the News-Chronicle (London). The world, he says, is spending £2,000,000 a day on armaments. The total peace budget for a year is considerably less than £1,347,500. A single battleship costs £7,000,000 to build, and therefore if the activities of the League resulted in one battleship not being built, it would have saved more than it could spend in five years. Indeed, the average cost of the League is much lower. In the past 10 years it has been £9,000,000, divided among 54 states.

League expenditure is then, judged on a world scale, exceedingly trivial. It is estimated that the cost of the League to the British people (and Great Britain is one of the largest contributors to its upkeep) is about a halfpenny—one cent—a head per annum. The armaments of Great Britain cost well over 1000 halfpennies—or cents—per annum, and there are, in addition, the war debt and war pensions charges.

* * *

It is still more striking to recall that the war cost Great Britain alone for a period of four years £7,000,000 a day. If the League fulfills any purpose, we must agree with Mr. Hodgson when he says: "If ever there was an insurance policy in which the exiguous premium was ridiculously out of proportion to the monstrous risk, here it is."

Nor is it only in armaments and in the organization of peace that the League is doing an important work. Its economic organization has doubtless done much to save various countries from total collapse, and though the members of the League have not followed its counsels, it may still have considerable influence in conjuring the worst effects of post-war economics. It has, however inadequately, protected minorities, and smoothed away diplomatic difficulties. And it has accomplished efficiently a great deal of routine but valuable work.

To denounce the League for extravagance is to bring charges that are altogether unsupported by the facts; to denounce the League as an institution, because it costs an infinitesimal amount of money in relation with the amount of money it may save the world, and the incalculable services it may render humanity, is ludicrous and grotesque.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers tonight; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest Thursday.

Maine: Showers, slightly cooler tonight; Thursday partly cloudy except in extreme southeast portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, preceded by showers; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, slightly cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest by Thursday morning; somewhat overcast weather, with showers over north portions tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	80	Montreal	68	70
Bismarck	62	86	Nantucket	60	72
Boston	70	81	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	64	74	New York	68	78
Calgary	52	78	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Charleston	80	86	North Platte	62	82
Chicago	70	72	Philadelphia	76	82
Cincinnati	76	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	110
Denver	60	82	Pittsburgh	72	84
Eastport, Me.	54	62	Portland, Me.	68	70
Hatteras	80	80	Raleigh	78	88
Honolulu, T.H.	80	80	St. Louis	78	86
Tp.m. June 21			St. Paul	70	84
Helena, Mont.	60	86	Salt Lake City	66	86
Huron, S. D.	70	86	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	82	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	80
Kansas City	74	82	Seattle	56	66
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	60	86	Washington	78	88
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	72	80
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	64	84

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 22.
B—Maximum June 21.

High Tides at Boston

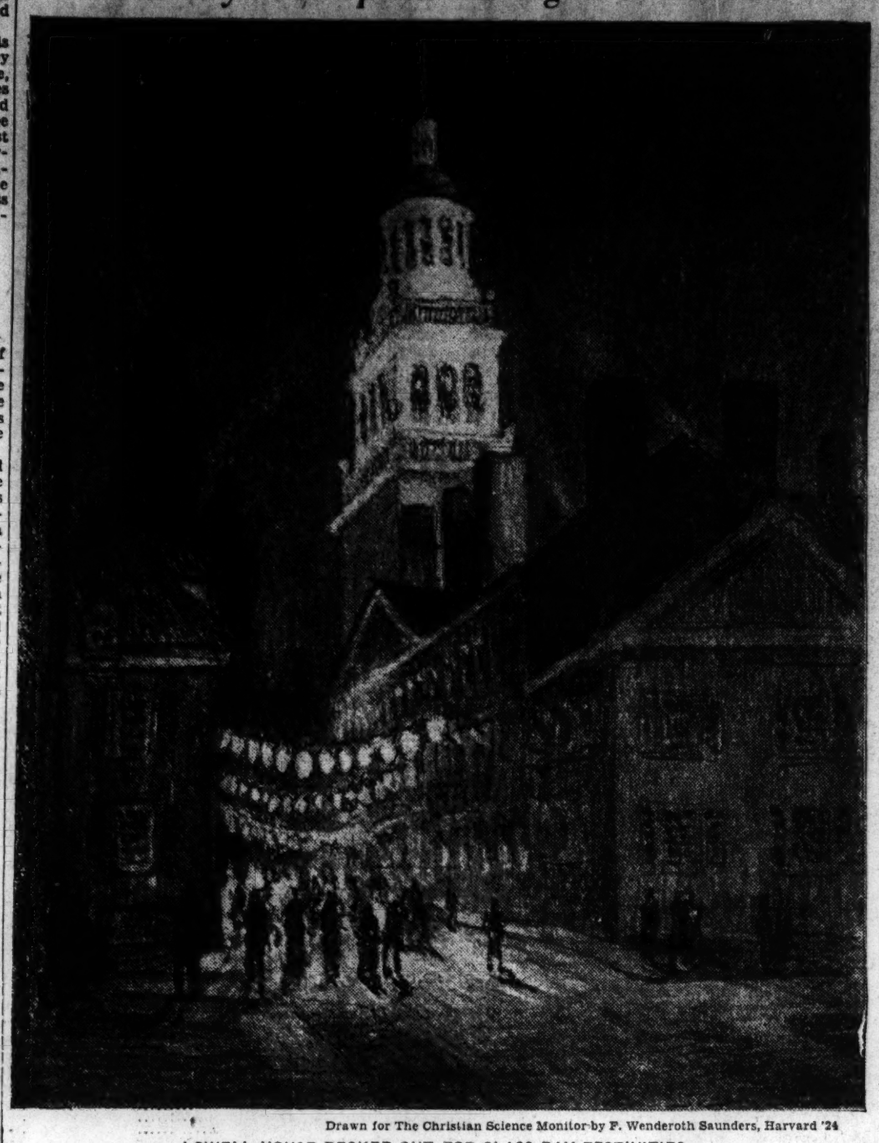
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 3:20 p. m.; Thursday 3:33 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

COMMUNIST TICKET FILED

VERA CRUZ, Mex., June 22 (By U. P.)—The Communist Party in the State of Vera Cruz has filed a complete ticket of candidates for state offices for the election to be held in August, as well as candidates for congressional seats from Vera Cruz.

Chimneys and Spires and Lights at Harvard



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by F. Wenderoth Saunders, Harvard '24

LOWELL HOUSE DECKED OUT FOR CLASS DAY FESTIVITIES

Odd Fellows Dedicate Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 22—Throngs of members of the Odd Fellow fraternity from this and other states and from Canada today attended the dedication of the new Independent Order of Odd Fellows home, erected at a cost of $250,000 by the fraternity and entirely paid for before a shovelful of earth was turned for laying the foundation.

It is situated on a high eminence overlooking the hills of Bow, a site originally owned by New Hampshire's only President of the United States—Franklin Pierce—on which he had anticipated erecting a residence for himself. Gifts for building and endowing the home ranged from $100 upward. The start was made by a yearly assessment of $1 a member for 10 years on more than 16,000 members in New Hampshire.

Today's program was made notable through the presence of the Grand Sire of the order in America, Mr. Joseph Powley of Toronto, Canada, who gave the dedicatory address. He said the fraternity is caring for more than 7000 guests at an annual cost of more than $2,000,000. The New Hampshire home will house 140 guests at the start and the capacity may be doubled by adding wings to the rear of the structure should occasion ever demand it.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

During the summer the galleries that exhibit at all generally serve up a potpourri. In the mixture, one may find work of varied merit and interest. At least each person may select to his own taste. From the ensemble we may judge the policy of the particular gallery.

At Doll and Richards' there are works by Americans and Europeans. They represent the conservative style, or what is better known as the traditional school. Among them is a pearly pink version of the Mojave Desert by Mr. Charles B. Hudson, an "Afterglow" by Mr. John J. Enneking, a portrait by Mr. J. Hoppner.

Some interiors by Mr. William Ranken will please the eyes of those who search for verisimilitude in painting. In portraying the splendor of the palaces of Potsdam, Mr. Ranken attends to the last curve of a flourish, to the rich rose tints, and luminous gold and silver. In utter negation of personal fancy, he renders with perfect literalness what the eye, and the eye alone, sees. These are remarkabl examples of his skill. In the same class is Mr. Frederick Hall, Bostonian who transfers the luster and color and textures of faiences impeccably to the canvas.

Some very appealing pictures by the two new English instructors at the Boston Museum School may be seen at this display. Those who may in haste have criticized their work severely in past exhibitions may have to change their opinion, for both Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Burns show an imaginative, facile style.

The portrait of Mr. John Briggs Potter by Mr. Kleber Hall interests many of us who have seen Mr. Potter busily occupied in the Boston Museum. The portrait is sympathetic.

There are some aquarelles, too. Included may be seen an atmospheric portrayal of Eastport Bay by Mr. Olaf Olson, a genre scene by Miss Kay Peterson, a flower panel by Mrs. Laura Coombs Hills, Messrs. Eliot O'Hara, Vladimir Pavlosky, Sears Gallagher and Dodge Macknight are other contributors.

D. A.

Two-Year Cruise Starts at Boston

One of the longest pleasure cruises ever starting from Boston began on the longest day of the summer, when the new schooner-yacht Pilgrim, cast off from Commercial Wharf, yesterday afternoon, and left port on a two-year trip. Owned by Mr. Donald C. Starr of Boston, the Pilgrim has been fully equipped and stocked for a long voyage, the first stop scheduled being Kingston, Jamaica.

The Pilgrim is to go through the Panama Canal, and thence to the South Sea Islands. Mr. Harold Peters, skipper, is brother of former Mayor of Boston, Mr. Andrew J. Peters. The entire crew are friends of the owner.

Mr. Horace W. Fuller of Milton, an air transport pilot and member of the Harvard Flying Club; Mr. Joseph K. McCannon of Brookline, formerly with the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service; Mr. Langley Hawthron of New York, recently back from a hunting expedition in Africa and two graduates of Yale, Mr. Richard Durant of Hartford and Mr. Charles C. B. G. Murphy of Detroit, make up the crew.

NEW SUBWAY PLANS AWAIT 'EL' ACTION

Only one obstacle remains in the path of the proposed $8,500,000 subway under Huntington Avenue, legislation for which has been approved by the Boston City Council and Mayor James M. Curley. The subway now must be accepted by the Boston Elevated Railway officials before construction can begin.

Some city officials are apprehensive whether the Elevated will accept the subway at a rental of 4½ per cent of the construction cost unless a great increase in patronage is promised through the subway. In the meantime, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan has declared his intention to start his engineers to work on the project while awaiting the Elevated decision.

Honorary Degrees Bestowed at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22—Yale University awarded 1241 degrees in course and 10 honorary degrees at its 231st commencement, held this morning in Woolsey Hall.

The following received honorary degrees:

Masters of Arts—Mr. Frank Brett Noyes, Washington, D. C., president of the Associated Press. Mr. Lee Lawrie, B. F. A., '10, New York City, architectural sculptor.

Master of Science—Mr. Othmar Hermann Ammann, New York City, chief engineer for Port of New York Authority, builder of Washington Bridge.

Doctor of Science—Mr. Frank Rattray Lillie, Chicago, director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. George Arthur Buttrick, New York City, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Doctors of Letters—Mr. Carl Lotus Becker, Ithaca, New York, professor of history, Cornell University, president of the American Historical Association. Lieut.-Col. Fielding H. Garrison, Baltimore, librarian, Institute of History of Medicine; Johns Hopkins University, 1903-27; authority on the history of medicine and biology.

Doctors of Laws—Judge William Irwin Grubb, Birmingham, Ala., member of the Wickersham Commission. Mr. Eugene Meyer, Washington, D. C., governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Newton Diehl Baker, Cleveland, Ohio.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

NEW BRUNSWICK
St. John: Capitol Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 26.

NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8:30 p. m., June 27.

United States

VERMONT
Morrisville: First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., June 26.

Our Annual JUNE SALE

is now in progress

Markdowns on quality merchandise, and new purchases priced like markdowns. Value at Stearns' is based on how desirable, how durable, how dependable, how good, not on how low priced. You can't save money on inferior merchandise at any price.

Dresses . . . . . on the 4th floor

DRESSES for street wear, afternoon occasions and some for evening wear. Sizes for junior misses, misses, women and "specialized sizes" in the group. Not every size in each type of dress, but all sizes at one price or another.

Originally $19.50 to $29.75 ..... NOW $13.75
Originally $25 to $39.75 ..... NOW $18.75
Originally $29.75 to $69.75 ..... NOW $22.75

Coats . . . . . 6th floor

COATS in diagonal wools, tweeds and smart sport checks. Blue, black and brown, in women's, misses' and junior misses' sizes. Originally $29.50 to $49.50 ..... NOW $15

COATS with galyac scarfs. For the woman 5-feet-5 or under. Black, brown, blue or beige. Some untrimmed coats in the group in regular sizes for women. Originally 45.00 ..... NOW $25

COATS in boucle weaves, and wool crepes, smartly tailored models or fur-trimmed styles. Misses', women's and "specialized sizes" in the group. Originally $59.50 and $69.50 ..... NOW $35

Underwear . . . on the 5th floor

HANDMADE NIGHTGOWNS of Chinese Silk. Originally $10.00 and $12.75. $6.95

SLIPS, tailored and lacy. Pure dye silk. Dark shades, tea rose and tan. Strap and built-up shoulders. Originally $5.75 to $10.75. NOW $3.95

MISCELLANEOUS UNDERWEAR, including slips, chemises, and vests of pure dye silk. Nightgowns of indestructible silk voile. Originally $4.00 and $5.75. NOW $2.85

HANDMADE COTTON GOWNS, Madeira in sizes 14 and 18. French, in size 14. Originally $10.00 to $15.75. NOW $6.95

MAIDS' UNIFORMS of checked percale, rayon, checked gingham, fine broadcloth, sudanette, moire, mohair and celanese taffeta. Originally $3.00 to $16.50. $1.50 to $8.25

NURSES' UNIFORMS of rayon, fine poplin. A few tub silks. Originally $3.00 to $12.50. $1.50 to $6.25

Blankets . . . . . 3rd floor

NORTH STAR BLANKETS, all wool, white with colored borders and bindings.

Size 60 by 84 Originally $16.50 Now per pair $11.50
Size 60 by 90 Originally 27.50 Now per pair 18.50
Size 72 by 84 Originally 18.50 Now per pair 13.50
Size 72 by 90 Originally 20.00 Now per pair 16.00
Size 80 by 90 Originally 35.00 Now per pair 22.50

TWO-TONE WOOL SINGLE BLANKETS

Size 72 by 84 Originally 16.00 Now each 12.50
Size 72 by 84 Originally 12.50 Now each 7.50

SOLID-COLOR WOOL BLANKETS IN PAIRS

Size 72 by 90 Originally $20.00 Now per pair $13.50
Size 80 by 90 Originally 22.50 Now per pair 16.00

SOLID-COLOR WOOL SINGLE BLANKETS

Size 66 by 80 Originally $6.00 Now each $4.50
Size 72 by 84 Originally 10.00 Now each 7.50
Size 72 by 84 Originally 15.00 Now each 10.00
Size 60 by 90 Originally 22.50 Now each 12.50
Size 72 by 90 Originally 25.00 Now each 15.00

PLAID WOOL BLANKETS IN PAIRS

Size 60 by 84 Originally $13.00 Now per pair $8.50
Size 60 by 84 Originally 15.00 Now per pair 10.50
Size 72 by 84 Originally 10.50 Now per pair 8.00
Size 70 by 90 Originally 12.50 Now per pair 9.00

New Fabric Gloves 85c

Two exceptional special purchases. Six-button-length mousquetaire gloves with one pearl clasp at wrist, comparable with gloves that we have sold regularly all season for $1.50. In beige shades. Overseam sewn. Sizes 6 to 7½. Also four-button-length slip-ons with scalloped tops and Paris point backs. Selling now in our stocks for $1. Light and dark beige, gray and white. Sizes 6 to 7½. On sale, street floor.

New Towels and Linens

GLASS or DISH TOWELS, Dozen, $3.00
Last year's price was $4.20. All-linen towels with large check design in blue, red or green. Size 22 by 32.

LINEN LUNCHEON SETS, $3.25
A quality that usually sells in our stock for $5.50 a set. Made of good quality linen damask. Gold or green borders. Cloth 54 by 54, with six matching napkins, 15 by 15.

BELFAST LINEN NAPKINS, Dozen, $5.50
Made by John S. Brown and Sons in Belfast, Ireland. Assorted designs including a plain satin border. Size 22 by 22.

IRISH LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS and NAPKINS
A special purchase at the lowest prices yet for this quality.
Cloth, 2 by 2 yards, each $4.50
Cloth, 2 by 2½ yards, each $5.75
Cloth, 2 by 3 yards, each $6.75
Napkins, 22 by 22 inches, dozen $5.75

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
FRIGIDAIRE
25c A DAY
—on Meter-Ice Plan
Frigidaire has been tried and tested. It's absolutely dependable. Models at $151.50 to $625.00, delivered and installed.
THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

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Surplus - - - $3,000,000
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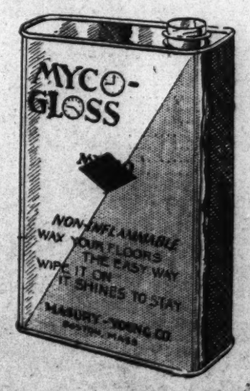

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARY CUTTER DEFEATS TWO

Misses Miller, Marlowe, Sachs and Haskell Also Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 22—Miss Mary Elizabeth Cutter, Boston University student and a marathon tennis player, played through two rounds of singles in the fourth annual girls' intercollegiate tennis tournament this morning to catch up with the field and then made arrangements to play her first-round doubles match this afternoon with Miss Margaret Haskell of Bryn Mawr College as her partner. Play is being held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here.

Miss Cutter dropped only two games in her singles matches, defeating Miss Helen Ranney of Wellesley College in the first round, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Margaret Lancaster of the Florida College for Women, 6—0, 6—0, in the second. The B. U. girl, who lives in Winchester, Mass., was not extended in either match.

The top-seeded player in this tournament, Miss Charlotte L. Miller of New York University, runnerup last year to Miss Mary Greef, when the New Yorker was a student at Stanford University, scored an easy victory today over Miss Jane P. Crary, Smith College sophomore.

Miss Helen Marlowe of the University of California, United States girl hard court champion in 1930 and national girl clay court doubles champion with her sister, Miss Mercedes Marlowe, the same year, seeded second in the college girls' tourney, while not extended dropped three games today to Miss Katherine Sprague of the Connecticut College for Women.

Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr, and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons, third seeded contestant, were the other winners this morning.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

First Round

Miss Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Miss Dianne Cummings, Radcliffe College, 9—7, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor C. Wight, Simmons College, defeated Miss Ruth M. Bourne, Jackson College for Women, Tufts, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Miss Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Beth Lancaster, Florida College for Women, won from Miss Lois W. Weeks, Smith College, by default.

Miss Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, defeated Miss Helen Ranney, Wellesley College, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Phyllis Ames, Smith College, defeated Miss Lorie Kempe, Mount Holyoke College, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Miss Eleanor C. Wight, Simmons College, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Esther Edwards, Welelsley College, won from Miss Evelyn Ames, Smith College, by default.

Third Round

Miss Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, defeated Miss Margaret Lancaster, Florida College for Women, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, defeated Miss Jane P. Crary, Smith College, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Helen Marlowe, University of California, defeated Miss Katherine Sprague, Connecticut College for Women, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Miss Beth Lancaster, Florida College for Women, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College, defeated Miss Edwina Campbell, Vassar College, 6—0, 6—0.

WIND HOLDS BACK YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 22—Morning and afternoon workouts prevailed as usual at the Yale crew camp, with the varsity having a hard row in its second session. Wind conditions held back some of the plans of the coaches, but they did get in some individual work and a satisfactory conditioning workout.

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Lott Wins Three Singles Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 22—G. M. Lott Jr., of this city, America's second ranking player, waded through three rounds of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association yesterday at the River Forest Tennis Club. H. M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, title defender in the tourney, also emerged from the third round. Women's singles play also started.

Lott, a day late in reporting, due to a tourney in Cincinnati which he won, eliminated F. J. Hughes of Chicago in the first round, 6—3, 6—2. In the second round he had little trouble with Richard Cochran, another local star, whom he defeated in love sets. By that time Lott was just getting warmed up, so he pranced through a 6—0, 6—1 match with J. F. Baumann, one of Chicago's most promising younger players.

Coggeshall won a third-round match, 6—1, 6—2, from Paul Myllenberg of Chicago. Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, national boys champion, had an unexpectedly easy victory over G. J. O'Connell, a Chicago favorite in seasons past, in love sets in the third round. O'Connell could handle neither his service nor his chops.

W. F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, one of the seeded players, scored a second-round victory, 6—4, 6—0, against W. E. Harnisch of Chicago. J. G. Hall of South Orange, N. J., another seeded star, was given good opposition by Leon Piggott of Chicago, whom he defeated 6—4, 6—4. The day's toughest match, 7—5, 14—12, was won by Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Penna., from Philip Boddy of Chicago. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, defeated Leslie Edwards, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

William Swett, Chicago, defeated Leonard Cross, Washington, D. C., 6—2, 6—2.

Arthur Ohnesarge, Chicago, defeated R. W. Anderson, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated B. V. Smyrz, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

C. L. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated William Dee Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Richard Cochran, Chicago, defeated Oswald Jacoby, New York, by default.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated F. J. Hughes, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Trevor Weiss, Chicago, defeated Leonard Allen, Chicago, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

C. C. Chafee, Chicago, defeated Franklin Bristol, Chicago, by default.

Dr. Lars Lundgost, Chicago, defeated W. R. Brown, Chicago, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated William Martin, Chicago, by default.

J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated Leon Ernberg, Chicago, by default.

L. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated R. W. Eggerstradt, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Doc Barr, Dallas, defeated Harry Laser, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

T. R. Halstead, Chicago, defeated J. W. Hilliard, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

Paul Myllenberg, Chicago, defeated A. L. Winston, Chicago, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, defeated William Swett, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Richard Steelman, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated Robert Christie, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

C. L. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Norman Bickel, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

W. P. Byrum, Kalamazoo, defeated Joseph Masek, Chicago, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated C. C. Chafee, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

J. C. Harris, Chicago, defeated E. V. Nubauer, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Edwin Fox, Chicago, defeated W. C. Schofield, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

William Schommer, Chicago, defeated John Kriffan, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Willard Schuflitowski, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Aubrey Cookman Jr., Chicago, defeated Lloyd Wallace, Elkhart, by default.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Richard Cochran, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

L. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated John Parker, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated W. E. Harnisch, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.

J. F. Baumann, Chicago, defeated Paul Stagg, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

Doc Barr, Dallas, defeated Edward Bralin, Rockford, 6—0, 6—2.

Carl Irenens, Chicago, defeated Solomon Gould, Chicago, by default.

J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Leon Piggett, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Norman Bickel, Chicago, 6—0, 7—5.

Edward McKnight, Chicago, defeated Donald Zierk, Chicago, by default.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Philip Boddy, Chicago, 7—5, 14—12.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

F. A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Edward Lejeck, Chicago, defeated W. P. Byrum, Kalamazoo, 6—3, 10—8.

H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated Paul Myllenberg, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated John Shostrom, Chicago, 6—4, 10—8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. W. E. Thoresen, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Hammond Sturgis, Chicago, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, defeated Miss Billie Fraxel, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, defeated Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Catherine Wolff, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Gertrude Herrick, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	48	32	.600
Portland	46	34	.575
San Francisco	44	33	.571
Los Angeles	41	36	.532
Oakland	36	43	.456
Seattle	36	44	.450
Sacramento	35	46	.432
Missions	31	49	.388

RESULTS JUNE 21

Missions 7, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 4, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 14, Seattle 7.
San Francisco 10, Portland 2.

HARVARD CHANCES IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 22—Time rows for the Harvard crews, excepting the varsity, and a lengthy workout for the varsity featured the tapering-off workouts of the Crimson as the time approaches for the regatta with Yale. The Crimson varsity continues to hold its improved form, and its chances against the Eli are being considered more seriously. There probably will be no more changes in the makeup of the Harvard seatings.

COLUMBIA ELECTS WARD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—Robert L. Ward '33 has been elected captain of the Columbia University crew for next year. He rowed No. 5 in this year's eight at Poughkeepsie.

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AMERICANS WIN AT WIMBLEDON

Davis Cup Players Advance to Third Round of Play

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 22 (AP)—John W. Van Ryn, Francis X. Shields and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., members of the United States Davis Cup team, today followed H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Gregory S. Mangin and Sidney B. Wood Jr. into the third round of the Wimbledon tennis championships with clean-cut victories over their opponents.

The three American stars, who remained in the United States to win the interzone final from Brazil and arrived in London only Monday, had a comparatively easy time in catching up with the field.

Van Ryn defeated J. D. P. Wheatley, little-known English player, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5; Allison won from T. Tloczynski of Poland, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, and Shields disposed of Taylor, young north of England player, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs, America's second ranking woman player, advanced to the third round of women's singles with a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Mrs. B. C. Covell of England. Sarah H. Palfrey, another member of the American Wightman Cup team which defeated England, won from Mrs. E. M. Dearman of England in a hard-fought match, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke of Stamford, Conn., played her first match today, as did Miss Palfrey, and defeated Dorothy Dyson of England, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Allison played a fine game against the young Polish Davis Cup player and was in command of the situation throughout, although the young Pole occasionally worried him at the net. Shields had an easy opponent and was never extended, while the veteran Wheatley was no puzzle to Van Ryn and rallied only when the American relieved the pressure in the final set.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody defeated Miss W. M. C. Bower of England, 6—1, 6—0, to advance to the third round of women's singles with Miss Jacobs.

Mrs. Moody was as impressive as always in overwhelming her opponent while Mrs. Burke continued the fine play which won for her the Queen's Club title last week. Mrs. Burke, Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey were meeting high-class opponents for so early in the tourney.

Miss Jacobs especially had in Mrs. Covell a player who would test a champion's strokes. Mrs. Covell is noted generally for her doubles play, having competed on several Wightman Cup teams, but she is also a fine singles player although not competing in many tournaments in recent years.

Wood and Mangin, pairing for the doubles, defeated the Dutch combination of H. Timmer and J. H. Knottenbelt, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, in a first-round match.

Henri Cochet, French tennis ace and favorite to win the singles title, was eliminated in the second round yesterday, falling before the flashy playing of Ian G. Collins. The score was 6—2, 8—6, 0—6, 6—3.

Cochet's defeat was the second successive year the French ace had been eliminated early in the tournament. Last year he was defeated in straight sets in the first round by a comparatively unknown, N. Sharpe.

The downfall of Cochet was the only upset in the day's play that saw Mrs. Helen Wills Moody win her opening match from Fraulein M. R. Couquerque of Holland, 6—1, 6—1.

Mangin advanced to the third round, defeating C. Sporule of Australia, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper was the only one of the American stars to lose. The California veteran was defeated in three sets by Miss Kathleen Stammers, youthful British star, 0—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Miss Jacobs easily won her opening match in the singles, defeating Miss Southwell, 6—1, 6—1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	25	.576
Boston	32	28	.533
Brooklyn	31	31	.500
Pittsburgh	27	27	.500
St. Louis	28	29	.491
Philadelphia	31	33	.484
New York	26	29	.473
Cincinnati	30	37	.448

RESULTS JUNE 21

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	12	14	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Benge, Hansen, Berly and Davis. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Stark, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 54m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	9	16	0
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	0

Batteries—Kolp and Lombardi; Brandt, Cunningham and Spohrer, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Magerkurth, Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 28m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	1	x	9	8	1
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Heimach and Sukeforth; Swift, Spencer, Chagnon and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Klem and Moran. Time—1h. 45m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1

Batteries—Dean and Mancuso; Mitchell, Luque, Mooney and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Reardon and Pfirman. Time—2h. 5m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	38	27	.585
Columbus	39	28	.582
Indianapolis	37	28	.569
Milwaukee	31	30	.508
Kansas City	32	34	.485
Toledo	30	35	.462
Louisville	26	34	.433
St. Paul	22	39	.361

RESULTS JUNE 21

St. Paul 9, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 10, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 5.
Kansas City 9, Louisville 1.
Louisville 8, Kansas City 4.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 4.

FRENCHMAN BETTERS RECORD

CANNES, France, June 22 (AP)—The French swimmer, Taris, bettered the listed world's record for the 800-meter freestyle event yesterday, being clocked in 10m. 15¾s. The listed record of 10m. 16 2-5s. was held by the Japanese, Mekino.

Yorkshire Clings To Second Place

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	Led	B'h'd	AWR	Pts
Kent	6	1	0	3	2	107
Yorkshire	5	2	0	1	3	90
Lancashire	4	1	3	1	2	88
Surrey	3	0	6	1	2	86
Middlesex	4	1	3	3	0	84
Nottingh'shire	4	1	3	1	1	82
Sussex	4	0	1	1	2	76
Hampshire	4	4	0	2	1	70
Leicestershire	3	4	3	0	1	64
Warwickshire	1	1	4	3	2	52
Somersetshire	2	2	0	4	2	50
Derbyshire	2	6	1	1	2	46
North'tonshire	1	4	2	2	1	35
Glamorganshire	1	5	1	3	1	33
Gloucestershire	1	4	1	1	2	31
Essex	1	4	2	1	0	28
Worcestershire	0	6	0	2	4	22

RESULTS OF FIRST-CLASS CRICKET MATCHES CONCLUDED JUNE 21

Test match trial, south, 447 for eight wickets declared and 25 for no wicket, drew with north, 242 and 307, at Manchester.

County championship: Kent, 331 and 176 for nine wickets declared, defeated Hampshire, 162 and 255, by 90 runs, at Portsmouth; Leicestershire, 250 and 245 for eight wickets declared, drew with Derbyshire, 238 and 225 for seven wickets, at Chesterfield; Nottinghamshire, 387 and 183 for one wicket declared, drew with Gloucestershire, 257 and 161 for two wickets, at Bristol; Somersetshire, 205 and 260 for eight wickets, drew with Surrey, 439 for seven wickets declared, at Taunton; Warwickshire, 463 for five wickets declared, drew with Glamorganshire, 194 and 366 for five wickets, at Edgbaston.

Other games: Indian Tourists, 297 and 207 for seven wickets, defeated Worcestershire, 294 and 210, by three wickets, at Worcester; Oxford University, 316 and 269 for eight wickets, defeated Essex, 344 and 241 for four wickets declared, by two wickets at Leyton; Sussex, 317 and 265 for six wickets declared, drew with Cambridge University, 305 and 182 for four wickets, at Hove.

In a match not reckoned as first class, the South American tourists, under the captaincy of C. H. Gibson, drew with the Gentlemen of Surrey at The Oval, scoring 477 against 389 for six wickets declared and 59 for no wicket.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Today's standing in the English intercounty cricket championship presents a cheering appearance to cricket fans whose sympathies lie in the north of England, for Yorkshire is found in second place and Lancashire in third. Yorkshire's performances in the last fortnight have been in the fullest accord with the great cricketing traditions of this county. It has gained four consecutive decisive victories and has climbed up 11 places in the list splitting vigorously into what was last week a solid group of southern clubs in the leading positions. The county championship title has gone north 10 times in the 13 seasons since the war and it is obvious that southern teams will have to be on top of their form to prevent the precedent from being followed this year.

Kent was the only county to gain a victory outright yesterday when interest was diverted somewhat from the championship matches by a test match trial, north versus south, at Manchester designed not only to help the selectors pick their team against the Indians for a game commencing at Lord's Ground June 25, but also to guide the choice of men to tour in Australia next winter.

TEMPLETON WINS FROM ARMY TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., June 22—Winston F. C. Guest led his Templeton team to victory yesterday in the high-goal polo series for the third Westbury Challenge Cup over the United States Army quartet at the Meadow Brook Club, by a score of 14 to 7. Templeton won the tournament last year.

Changes have been made in the membership of the quartet, M. G. Phipps, Yale senior, being at No. 2, with C. T. Hill at No. 1, Captain Guest at No. 3 and Raymond R. Guest at back. The team appeared to be as strong as the 1931 quartet and appears a favorite to win the cup for the second straight time. Phipps was the high scorer of the game with six goals to his credit. He was the best mounted player on the field and was very accurate in his hitting.

Lieut McDonald Jones at No. 1 was the leading player for the Army and scored four of the goals made by his team. The summary:

	TEMPLETON	U. S. ARMY
No. 1	C. T. Hill	Lieut. McDonald Jones
2	M. G. Phipps	Lieut. A. Borden
3	W. F. C. Guest	Lieut. C. N. McFarland
Back	R. R. Guest	Lieut. G. W. Read

Score—Templeton 14, United States Army 7. Goals—Phipps 6, W. F. C. Guest 4, R. R. Guest 2, Hill 2 for Templeton; Jones 4, Read 2, Borden for Army. Referee—Capt. J. Wesley White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

ARGENTINA'S TRADE BALANCE

BUENOS AIRES, June 21 (AP)—Argentina's favorable trade balance for the first five months of 1932 exceeded $77,000,000. Exports amounted to $166,720,000, and imports $89,000,000.

OMIT UTILITIES DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, June 21—Northwest Utilities Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock due at this time.

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SIXTEEN REACH FOURTH ROUND

All Seeded Singles Players Advance in College Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 22—All 12 seeded players, together with four outsiders, reached the fourth round of the singles in the national intercollegiates at the Merion Cricket Club, yesterday, with six of the southern contingent, as well as one outsider, the dominant factor.

The East, for the first time in several years, is second in representation, with three of the four outsiders added to the three seeded players, while California has only three.

Once more the tournament is wide open, and it will be difficult even to name the finalists. In the upper half Keith Gledhill, the champion, will have Donald M. Frame of Harvard as an extra hazard in addition to five other seeded players, headed by Bryan Grant Jr., the diminutive Atlantan, while Clifford S. Sutter, who was champion in 1930, and heads the lower half, has Midshipman C. E. Loughlin, of the United States Naval Academy, as an extra obstacle added to his five regulars, with David N. Jones, the big Columbian, listed as his most formidable opponent.

All of the singles play yesterday called for little struggling by the winners, most matches being won with the loss of only a few games. H. J. Lynch, of Princeton, managed to get a set from Karl F. Kamrath of Texas, and a pair of outsiders, Claude Donmoyer, of Lebanon Valley, and Harley Shuford, of North Carolina, fought another three-set match before the Pennsylvanian won.

The doubles with Clifford Sutter and his younger brother, Edward H. Gledhill, and Joseph L. Coughlin of Stanford; Kamrath and Sterling Williams of Texas and Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis of the University of California at Los Angeles, contingent seeded, got under way and the second round was completed without undue excitement, though several matches required three sets. This afternoon will bring several of the stars against real opponents, with Sutter, Gledhill, Grant and Jones the expected victors on the championship courts.

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

—Third Round

Keith Gledhill, Stanford, defeated D. W. Haff, Lehigh, 6—0, 6—0.

Sterling Williams, University of Texas, defeated Carl H. Schweikhardt, Columbia, 6—1, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Jack De Lara, University of Southern California, 6—1, 6—4.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated C. H. Johnson, U. S. Naval Academy, 6—1, 6—1.

Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, defeated Albert Horton 3d, Williams, 6—1, 6—1.

Martin Buxby, University of Texas, defeated William C. Thomson, Harvard, 6—0, 6—3.

Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated H. J. Lynch, Princeton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

William E. Bascom, Yale, defeated Randolph T. Shields Jr., Washington and Lee, 6—4, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Joseph M. Case, University of Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—2.

Jacob S. Hess Jr., Rice Institute, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 7—5.

David N. Jones, Columbia, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, 6—1, 6—4.

Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Allen W. Swayze, New York University, 6—1, 6—3.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton College, defeated Henry M. Holden Jr., Rice Institute, 6—4, 6—3.

Claude Dunmoyer, Lebanon Valley, defeated Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Clayton L. Burwell, University of the South, defeated L. W. Tiers, Princeton, 6—3, 6—2.

C. E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, defeated J. J. D. Courtney, Columbia, 6—0, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

William Smyth and Robert P. Hastings, Yale, defeated Solomon Berman and Manuel Suarez, Villanova, 8—10, 7—5, 8—6.

Bryan Grant Jr. and Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, defeated P. L. Ferris and John Monsarrat, Haverford, 6—3, 6—3.

Paul E. Scherer and Charles W. Britzius, Minnesota, defeated K. R. Underwood and Allen W. Swayze, New York University, 6—2, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, defeated J. J. D. Courtney and Leonard Hartman, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.

Alan R. Cook and Edward F. Anewalt Jr., Lafayette, defeated B. F. Kready Jr. and H. D. Weller Jr., Franklin and Marshall, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter and Edward E. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Julius Axelrod and Lester E. Kabacoff, Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—1.

Mitchell M. Rosenbaum and Donald Hawley, New York University, defeated Albert Horton 3d, and J. B. Davis Jr., Williams, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

D. N. Jones and Carl H. Schweikhardt, Columbia, defeated J. Quinn Connelley and W. W. Carter Jr., Rice Institute, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Martin Buxby and Allan S. Key, Texas, defeated W. C. Thompson and S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, 6—3, 7—5.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, California at Los Angeles, defeated Robert Jackson and Boyd L. Spahr, Dickinson, 6—1, 6—0.

C. E. Loughlin and C. A. Johnson, U. S. Naval Academy, defeated L. P. Bonhoff and C. C. Holister, Lehigh, 6—4, 6—3.

Bryan Grant Jr. and Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, defeated Paul E. Scherer and Charles W. Britzius, Minnesota, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, defeated Alan R. Cook and Edward Anewalt Jr., Lafayette, 6—2, 6—1.

Wilmer Hines and Harley Shuford, North Carolina, defeated H. B. Hertzler and W. R. Skillen Jr., Pennsylvania State, 6—4, 6—4.

Joseph M. Case and Charles M. Greene, Pennsylvania, won from Edward Lejeck and Fred C. Hands, University of Illinois, by default.

W. G. Foulke 2d and Amos Eno 3d, Princeton, defeated D. M. Frame and John M. Barnaby, Harvard, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Texas, defeated George K. Reynolds Jr. and Robert O. Davis, Pennsylvania State, 6—1, 6—1.

Herman K. Goldberg and Charles Brooke Jr., Johns Hopkins, defeated D. W. Haff and F. W. Gadd, Lehigh, 6—2, 6—3.

W. E. Bascom and Clark Andrews, Yale, defeated William Jacobs and William O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 8—10, 9—7, 6—4.

Paul W. Peavy Jr. and Howard Tompkins, Colgate, defeated H. J. Lynch and C. F. Heath, Princeton, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	17	.717
Philadelphia	36	27	.571
Washington	35	27	.565
Detroit	33	26	.559
Cleveland	34	29	.540
St. Louis	30	31	.492
Chicago	21	38	.356
Boston	11	48	.186

RESULTS JUNE 21

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	11	12	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	8	12	6

Batteries—Ruffing, Brown, Wells and Dickey; Blaeholder, Hadley, Kimsey and Bengough. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 35m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	3	7	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Walberg and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 28m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	13	0
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Brown, Marberry and Spencer; Russell, Hildebrand, Hudlin and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Van Graflan and Nallin. Time—2h. 8m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	8	0
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

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BARRY WOOD WINS 9TH MAJOR LETTER

William Barry Wood Jr., Harvard's ranking scholar-athlete, won his ninth major-sports letter competing for the Crimson when he stepped to the plate in the first game of the Harvard-Yale baseball series at New Haven yesterday. Wood made the select number of nine major-sport "H" winners three, since freshman competition has been eliminated, the others being George Owen Jr. '23 and J. W. Hammond '25, all in the same sports.

Wood has won his nine letters in three sports, football, baseball and hockey. Before that he won freshman numerals in the same sports and a tenth letter (Minor H) for competing on the Harvard-Yale tennis team against Oxford-Cambridge during his freshman year.

His real athletic fame started during his sophomore year, when as varsity quarterback, he hurled forward passes that were spectacular enough to carry his name across the continent. He ended his football career by losing to Yale, 3 to 0, for the first time in his gridiron days at Harvard. He captained the 1931 eleven and was selected all-American quarterback.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa man, was president of his freshman class, president of the student council in 1931, is a member of the athletic committee for 1932, earned four A's in studies last year and now is first marshal of the senior class. He will continue studies for a professional career after graduating.

Since Wood is more seriously inclined toward his professional career than athletics, it is likely that his name will drop from the sport pages after this spring unless he should find time for tennis. Although his tennis competition for Harvard was in the Oxford-Cambridge match, he has headed the New England ranking. He played in the national championship in 1930, losing to John H. Doeg in a five-set match in the third round. Doeg went on to win the tournament and title.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	41	25	.621
Buffalo	39	26	.600
Newark	39	27	.591
Montreal	33	32	.508
Rochester	33	34	.493
Jersey City	31	38	.449
Reading	26	41	.388
Toronto	23	42	.354

RESULTS JUNE 21

Newark 6, Buffalo 2.
Newark 6, Buffalo 4.
Jersey City 9, Montreal 7.
Rochester 14, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 12, Reading 1.
Reading 9, Toronto 8.

CRICKARD AND DEVENS NAMED

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (AP)—The Yale-Harvard-Princeton football team of seniors which will meet an eleven from three California universities during the Olympics has been strengthened with the announcement here that John W. Crickard and Charley Devens, Harvard backs, will be members of the squad.

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HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL SERIES

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	1	0	4	2	1.000
Harvard	0	1	2	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22—Yale's baseball team has a one-game advantage going into the second of the series with Harvard today at Soldiers Field, Boston, as a result of a home run with the bases filled by Albert J. Booth Jr. '32 in the first inning of the game played here yesterday, giving the Eli a 4-to-2 victory. Harvard was leading 2 to 0 at the time as a result of a triple by W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 with a mate on base and later scoring himself on an infield out.

Instead of the expected pitching duel between Harvard's Charles Devens '32 and Yale's John J. Broaca '34, Coach Fred F. Mitchell made a last-minute decision to use Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34, who had worked only one complete game previous to this, pitching against the alumni. Excepting for that drive of Booth's he pitched superbly allowing only three hits, two of them in the opening inning. Broaca twirled his customary effective game and excepting for his poor selection to Wood for the triple, held the Crimson batters to a total of five hits and no two in succession besides striking out 10.

Yale's rally in the first inning started after Charles P. Williamson '34 had rolled out. Richard P. Kimball '33 singled to right, but Edward A. Wheeler '33 flied out. The next two batters, Joseph P. Maine '32 and Robert R. Parker '33, drew bases on balls. This filled the bases with two out when Booth came to bat and Loughlin worked to a count of three and two, but the next pitch was to the Yale man's liking and he lifted the ball into the corner of the left field bleachers for a home run and a total of four runs.

Kimball, Maine and Booth, with one hit each, featured the Eli batting, while James P. McCaffrey '33, Crimson leftfielder, starred for Harvard at bat with three of the five hits made. Wood and Loughlin shared the other two. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2
Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Broaca and Maine; Loughlin and Fincke. Umpires—Dooland and Hart. Time—1h. 45m.

BLACKBURNE IS MANAGER

TORONTO, June 22 (AP)—Russell (Lena) Blackburne, former manager of the Chicago White Sox, last night was appointed manager of the Toronto club of the International League. He succeeds Tom Daly, who will be retained as a player, taking his regular turn back of the plate.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Poet in Camp

THE camp was in a valley, eight thousand feet above sea level. The valley was so hemmed in by shouldering mountain ranges that there was just room on its narrow green strip for the stream tumbling down to Denver, for a ranch house where milk and eggs could be purchased, and for our three tents.

Tent life was new to me and incredibly strange; but to the others, the host, the hostess, the two college girls to sleep on straw, to hug a hot granite rock all night for warmth, to break a thin film of ice in the pitcher before making a morning toilet in midsummer, was all part of the charm of a holiday in the open. They had camped before many times. And then one day a poet joined us, all his possessions in the knotted bandana that bobbed from the end of his stick; and he, too, was at home in camp for the reason, I was quick to discover, that home for him was always where beauty dwelt.

And, here in our narrow mountain valley, beauty indeed reigned. If we lifted our eyes above, a sky as blue as any painted ceiling met our eyes by day, while at night huge stars burned bright and hung low, seemingly, in the clear light air. If we looked at our feet, we discovered we were wading through blue lupines, scarlet Indian paint brush and acres of yellow daisies. Always the air was sweet with pine, and for orchestra we had running water. To the poet, these good things were the true necessities of existence. For them he had given up all that men usually hold dear and had deliberately gone tramping over the world without scrip or purse, earning such requisites as he counted of any moment—how few they were—literally by trading rhymes for bread.

At this time—1912—the rhymes brought him little more than crusts. Only occasionally a fugitive poem appeared in some magazine as tailpiece; for, except for hoary immortals, nobody took poets seriously at this time. Most of our poet's verses had been published at his own expense, in thin paper pamphlets, which he used as currency when he asked for bed and board at farms and cabins on his long treks.

The farmers and miners must have received their money's worth, for he was the born minstrel-singer as well as a simple and companionable person. Here in the camp he was an ideal member of our group, half faun, half boy, always the poet. He was all faun that day when we drove miles and miles into the hills, two stout horses dragging our hired buckboard to one of those green glacial lakes set so deeply in the hills that every cry from their brink comes echoing back to the sender. I can see him now, his hands cupping his mouth, as he shouted mischievously at the old mountain's granite face any cry designed to provoke the rest of us to protest or argument. "Hurrah for Debs" could always be counted on to stir conventional ire, and again and again the hills threw back the words into our very teeth. He was faun, too, that day we climbed Mt. Flora and found violets under brush, faun when he was first to scale the mountain and reach snow with which to pummel the rest of us.

But, on that day when the rain and darkness caught us all far from camp, he was all boy in his careless acceptance of the fury of the elements. He loved the wild rain, the flashes of lightning that showed our horses the steep road downward, the claps of thunder that rumbled through the ranges. He was no musician, but his ecstasy arose to such a pitch that he burst into song, shouting above the thunder the innumerable lines of the old camp meeting song he had picked up on his travels: "Old time religion is good enough for me-e-e-e."

He was a boy, too, on that day when a sudden shower on one of our tramps caused us to run for shelter to a lone cabin close to timber line, whose smoke we had spied through the aspens. A woman, a child of six at her heels, opened the door and made us welcome in her rough quarters. She was frying doughnuts under difficulties, for the roof leaked and the camp stove would not draw; but she managed somehow to make the cakes to perfection. We sat on some broken-down old chairs and on boxes and ate them, dodging the raindrops that came through the ceiling.

It seemed, verily, a forlorn enough home to all of us; but the poet, whether because he saw more deeply below the surface than the rest of us, or because he liked the hot doughnuts so much, was in a high state of enjoyment throughout the visit. Its climax was when one of us, upon asking the woman pityingly how her small child amused himself so far from the world, the woman replied in amazement: "Amuse himself! He has everything here. He can play snowball whenever he wants, or get one of the men (prospectors) to blow him out a cave with a stick of dynamite; and, if he gets tired of these, he always has his little twenty-two." For days the poet recalled the cabin-home, seeing it in his own way as the seat of contentment and usefulness. "I kept wishing I lived there," he said plaintively.

Another day, all floods of warm sunshine this time, we sat high on the breast of one of the hills and looked down on the valley and the stream far, far below. Here he was all the poet, full of unexpected fire. In glowing words he sketched for me a dream he cherished of making use of some of the old well-loved rhythms of gospel hymns to clothe his own fancies. I distinctly remember his commendation of the splendid roll of the familiar tune of: "Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?" though not one word had then been written of his poem on General Booth which, a year later, was to make him famous. He must have chanted it hundreds of times in the years that followed before every college group in America.

He was true minstrel that night when we invited the ranch people to come to our camp for a little party. The uncertain weather did all that it could to spoil the occasion by a downpour of rain, turning the lane between ranch house and camp into a quagmire and forcing us all into one small tent around a small camp stove But mintrels are friends with wind and rain. He made nothing of either and made the ranch people welcome. It was he, not they, who chose at what altitude our talk should soar. It was all of poetry and the dreams that lie behind the poems. At their request, he recited his verses to the tune of the thudding rain on our tent. Strangely enough, they liked best that one of his which celebrates the completion of the Panama Canal, perhaps for its music rather than its substance or significance:

The wide Pacific waters
And the Atlantic meet.
With cries of joy they mingle,
In tides of love they greet.

Above the drowned ages
A wind of wooing blows:
The red rose woos the lotus,
The lotus woos the rose. . . .

Later the ranch neighbors contributed to the entertainment by stories of old prospectors in the hills, their strikes, and their lavish spending. One such story so moved the poet to laughter that, even in the rain-soaked air, his Gargantuan shouts awoke the echoes. The story in the form of a ballad appeared in one of his volumes of verse long afterward, entitled: "When Gassy Thompson Struck It Rich." It is not an important poem, but to those of us who know its origin it is pleasantly reminiscent of the little party in the tent, the lone coal-oil lamp sputtering on the table which served to show us the ranch girl's merry face as she told her story, and the poet leaning forward to enjoy every word.

I had never camped out before. I have never camped out since, but I advise any one bent on similar adventure, if he desires to get the ultimate enjoyment of sun and moon, rain and wind, leaf and flower, not only to include the usual prosaic objects necessary to comfort in his equipment, but to see to it, if possible, that a poet is one of the company!

The name of our poet, by the way, was Vachel Lindsay. O. R. C.

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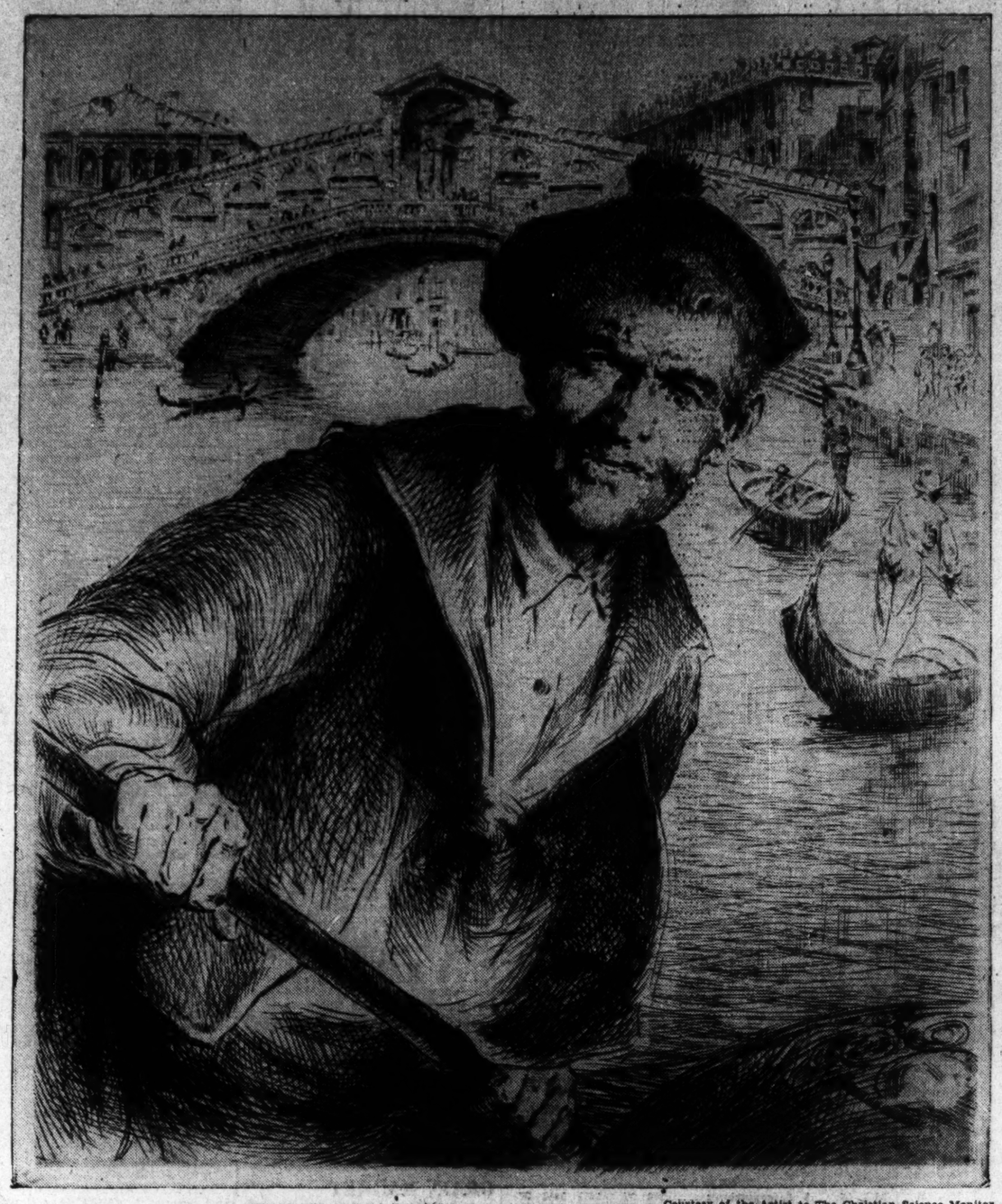

Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

The Venetian Boatman: From an Etching by Arthur W. Heintzelman

A Woman's Gift to Shakespeare

It is fitting that the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford should be the work of a woman architect, Miss Elisabeth Scott. It forms some return for the contribution that Shakespeare made to the advancement of women toward their true importance in society. No better index of the gradual progress of women to complete emancipation can be found than the history of Shakespearean appreciation.

Women were among the first to realize the greatness of Shakespeare. Pepys described "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" as "the most ridiculous, insipid play he had ever seen"; "Twelfth Night" also struck him as being "a silly play." And if he expressed these opinions in conversation, as he doubtless did, there is no reason to suppose that they were considered unusual. But at the time when Pepys was failing to signally to appreciate Shakespeare at his true worth, a woman, Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, was writing, in praise of him, that he might almost have been a woman himself, so well did he describe Cleopatra and the other female characters in his plays.

Male critics appear to have been troubled by the smallness of the parts that Shakespeare gave to women. In 1774 Thomas Warton complained that he relegated tragic heroines, like Desdemona and Ophelia, into the background. A little later, however, Capell hit on the real reason for this, which was that, women's parts in Shakespeare's day being taken by boys, it was naturally advisable to keep them as short as was conveniently possible.

Meanwhile, women were coming into greater prominence in contemporary life. Fanny Burney had begun the development, which made it possible for Jane Austen to be one of the foremost literary figures of her time; and across the Channel women were taking a lively part in the French Revolution. This increasing participation of women in public activities is reflected in the more enthusiastic note which makes itself evident in the contemporary appreciation of Shakespeare's female characters. Hazlitt and Coleridge declare that Shakespeare was invariably animated by a conception of perfect womanliness, De Quincy says that he was the first of dramatists to put real women onto the stage, for the women of the Greek dramatists are mere abstractions. And Hartley Coleridge, who must have moved in quite unusually accomplished circles, asserts that Shakespeare's characters talk like the best women of his acquaintance.

But the real movement for women's emancipation had not yet begun. Women still occupied a subordinate position in society. And so, in all the criticisms of Shakespeare's heroines, one notes a certain air of condescension. Even those critics most generous in their appreciation pick out for praise those characters—Ophelia, Desdemona, and Imogen—who are notable for the supposedly specifically feminine qualities of loyalty, gentleness, and long-suffering. Those of Shakespeare's women who display capacities rivaling and equaling the abilities of men come in for little notice. When, for example, Mrs Siddons made her first London appearance in the rôle of Portia, her failure was excused on the ground that so impossible a character gave no scope to the actress. It is only in quite modern times that the full gallery of Shakespearean women has been impartially appreciated. This wider appreciation may be said to have started with the work of Helen Faucit, the famous Shakespearean actress, in 1875. Miss Faucet recognized not only the virtues of those Shakespearean heroines who are content to play a strictly subsidiary part, but also the skill and high spirit of Rosalind, the excelling wit of Beatrice, and the intellectual confidence of Portia. These are women who are in every way the peers of the men with whom they come into contact. Two centuries and a half of progress had to be registered before the world of criticism, reflecting in a small way the large world outside, was ready to appreciate them properly.

But Old Houses Go

The old house was lovely at all times, but especially so in spring, when the daffodils flamed up in the grass yellow and untended. . . . And it was loveliest of all in the summer dusk. Opposite stretched a great pasture, curving down into the great western sky, and this sky blazed at dusk with orange or scarlet, dwindling down as the minutes went, into thin lemon, or vague mauve. The air was full of pricking half-noises, and above them, like the cut of a knife, the shrill of peacocks across in the Macdonald Farm. We children sat out on the front steps in the soft light, clinging closely together; behind us gleamed the one window in the attic, colored with the west, and before us the furlongs of vast rich sky, thrust through with that separate and knife-like sound. We were sad; we felt ourselves alone in a wide, bare world.

But houses go. The town pushes out, and clutches the fair meadowlands, and the uneven lanes are straightened into uniform streets, and the few roofs give way to hundreds, each after the same fashion, and the single shop to a sprawling dozen. And this was the way of the old house. They built a new one on the opposite side of the orchard, and transplanted the white lilac-bushes to a space alongside another weather-beaten fence. It grieved my childish heart to see the enchanted place go.—From "A Victorian Village," by LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

The Evening Primrose

When once the sun sinks in the west,
And dew-drops pearl the evening's breast;
Almost as pale as moonbeams are,
Or its companionable star,
The evening primrose opes anew
Its delicate blossoms to the dew;
And, shunning hermit of the light,
Wastes its fair bloom upon the night;
Who, blindfold to its fond caresses,
Knows not the beauty he possesses.
Thus it blooms on till night is bye
And day looks out with open eye,
Abashed at the gaze it cannot shun,
It faints and withers, and is done.

—EMILY BRONTE. "Poems."

A NEW print by Arthur W. Heintzelman has become an event to connoisseurs and art collectors both in Europe and America. This is one of Mr. Heintzelman's most recent etchings, of which he has remarked: "I have achieved in this plate a certain effect for which I have striven." An edition of 125 prints was published by the American College Society of Print Collectors and distributed to the various colleges as lately as May.

The workmanship of the head of the boatman is particularly good. It is evident that the artist made his original study while seated in the gondola. The picturesque cap of the gondolier is boldly outlined against the delicately traced form of the Rialto, with its single marble arch, a link between the east and west quarters of Venice. This bridge, which is flanked with shops, was built in 1588 to 1592 on the site of an older wooden structure.

Mr. Heintzelman has worked out a personal style, refined and sensitive. Youngest among noted etchers, he has over one hundred plates to his credit. It has been declared that few American etchers have ever advanced so rapidly as he. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, and his early training was obtained at the Rhode Island School of Design, which he entered at the age of fourteen, becoming an assiduous student.

Later, he went to Europe, where he studied in the galleries of England, France, Holland, Belgium, and Spain. With the noble images of Velásquez, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and Vermeer in his memory, he returned to his own country with the burning desire to release these crowding visions.

He was then eighteen. For the next three years he was head of the fine arts department of the Detroit School of Design. It was during the second year that he awakened to the beauty of the etched line. In spite of the long arduous hours of teaching, he was able to study deeply the intricacies of the etchers' art. In September, 1914, he returned to Rhode Island, where he taught for five years in the school of his own early training. The hours of teaching had not grown less, but he had learned how to conserve the odd moments. During this period he held his first exhibitions which brought him recognition throughout the United States. Today honors and awards have been showered upon him. He is represented in such prominent art galleries as the Bibliotheque National, British Museum, Metropolitan Museum, Library of Congress, Victoria and Albert Museum, Musée du Luxembourg, Art Institute of Chicago, Brooklyn Museum of Art, Honolulu Academy of Arts, California State Library, Cleveland Museum, and many others.

Panel

Men are scooping up
The petals
That have fallen
And float
On the surface
Of the pond;
I hope they leave
A fringe
To the mirror.

LE BARON COOKE.

German Memories

The gardener gave it to the milk-maid and the milk-maid gave it to the errand boy, the errand boy gave it to the cook, who gave it to the head-waiter, who sold it to the individual who presented it to me. "It" was a bunch of great, sweet, half-blown June roses that hung glowing on their stalks in their native garden at dawn. It all happened in Wasseralfingen, a little town where nothing else so momentous occurred during our brief stay, because it was Sunday, but where usually the celebrated iron-works make an immense disturbance, and interest visitors of a practical turn of mind.

Our German friends bewailed the absence of the noise of the machinery on our account; believing that every American is born with a passionate devotion to mechanics, which increases through life, to the exclusion of a love of the beautiful. Recently, after relating a romantic story about a palace on the Rhine, a German gentleman concluded his tale of love and chivalry by telling us that the Princess Somebody had established a girls' school there, "which will interest you as Americans more than the story," he added, with perfect honesty and naïveté.

"And why?" we meekly ask.

"Because Americans are practical and like useful things," he responds cheerfully, with as thorough a conviction as if he had said that two and two make four.

We made no useless effort to induce him to believe that the thought of sixty or eighty bread-and-butter misses does not enhance for us the charm of a tradition-haunted spot, nor did we struggle to impress our friends' minds in Wasseralfingen that its Sabbath stillness was more agreeable to us than the stir and rush of the works. . . .

A short trip by rail brought us to Heidenheim, past fields of waving grain and pretty hills, shadows of great trees falling on velvety meadows, oats rising and falling like billows in the morning breeze, and scarlet seas of poppies. Never anywhere have I seen such a glory of poppies! Miles of them on both sides of the road, gleaming and glowing as the sunlight kissed them.

And then Heidenheim, a pretty town given to manufactures, to factories and mills, with the ruins of its castle Hellenstein on the height, and its memories reaching far back to Roman times. . . . On the shady side of the castle, with broad reaches of fertile field and belts of wood lying before our contented gaze, we listened to Volkslieder, so old and sweet they carried our hearts back into dim ages, and we strongly felt the tie that binds us to the race where such strains have their birth.

Suddenly as our singers ceased, a group of village children sitting on a block of stone at a short distance took up the refrain,—an irregular row of flaxen heads against the light, their forms prominent against the deep, peaceful background, singing away with such zest we could only be silent and listen. Song after song, in praise of their loved land, they sang; all sweet, whether the smallest ones could always keep in tune or not.—From "One Year Abroad," by BLANCHE W. H. VON TEUFFEL.

Worth While

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS always worth while to be kind. Were everyone kind, what would become of the strife, misunderstanding, and gloom which shadow human life? Had the law of kindness always governed mankind, would its history be a record of wars and cruelties? He who is truly kind is always considerate of others, for he can put himself in another's place, so to speak; and he does not seek merely to please himself and secure his own advantage.

Other qualities which make the world brighter are honesty, purity, openness, and fidelity. In Proverbs we read, "The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at what they stumble;" and again, "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day" What a picture of true success! Who can doubt that such a life is worth while?

A number of years ago there lived in Scotland a scholar of great strength of character and wide talent, who had many interests and enthusiasms. Sociable and fond of humor, he also had a great appreciation of nature and art, history and natural science. The question, "What are we here for?" he answered thus:

"Into the sour to pour the soul of sweetness,
The stunted growth to rear to fair completeness,
And to the desert waste bequeath the fame,
That the grass grew behind us where we came."

What sort of impression do we leave behind us as we go through the day? Have we made other people glad or sorry? Could any say it had been worth while to meet us? Have we sown grass in any desert places, or have we left them as barren as when we came?

Christian Science teaches us how to live a life that is worth while. With its revelation of spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness, as the only real man; its joyful message that this man reflects the power and goodness of Infinite Mind, God, and that all who understand this fact may prove it true, we see how, through right thinking, to pour out to those in need the sweetness of reflected love. We see that God's man is fair and complete, and that in God's spiritual universe there are no desert places.

As we keep this vision clear, our lives become useful, and bright like transparent windows. On page 367 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "A Christian Scientist occupies the place at this period of which Jesus spoke to his disciples, when he said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' 'Ye are the light of the world.'" On page 192 of the same book she writes, "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable." And she says, further, "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

Every day, as we go through life, we meet people who both fear and love so-called material power. It is easy to see that those who fear it are in bondage. But it is not always so easy to see that to love material power is also bondage—to love such false gods as material pleasure, fashion, popularity, admiration, domination by personal sense in its many attractive forms. These things often appear worth while—but it is only for the time being. They are unreal, and the priceless gift of Christian Science has been given us that we may not be deceived by them.

Let us look back and think of some of the characters in the Bible and in history who believed in and loved material power, as opposed to spiritual power. Among these were great monarchs of Assyria and Babylon, who had everything that human power, as manifested in their age, could give them. What has become of their great cities? Over them there is a writing on the wall, such as Belshazzar saw: "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

On the other hand, the great procession of men and women who have lived truly valuable lives, and left the world better for their endeavor, drew their energy from spiritual sources, the most heroic and successful of them being the followers of Christ Jesus.

In our own day Mary Baker Eddy has shown us that it is impossible to limit the power of spiritual thinking. And the world needs this sort of thinking—needs what Christian Science can give. If we are to make every day we live worth while; if it is to brighten others with its reflected love, we must test the quality of our thoughts and wishes. If the things we value have the stamp of materiality, of selfishness, we shall find they are not worth our effort to attain. If, however, our desires and longings are pure, unselfish, and spiritual, they have unlimited power behind them, and endless opportunity before them. God blesses them: they are worth while.

Sea and Shore

Wet sands, still pools,
A distant shore;
Mist blue, a gleam of golden sky,
Nothing more
But flying gulls, and gray clouds,—
Ridged sands below,
Rocks green with weed, brown with weed,
And the flow
Of quiet wavelets murmuring
In undertone;
Where sea to shore is singing,
Their hearts one.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

The Plot of the *Œdipus*

I have tried to consider the most central and characteristic doctrine of Aristotle, the doctrine of Unity of Action. We have seen that this unity implies construction. The work must have a beginning, middle and end—a doctrine which seems to mean little, and really means so vastly much. Furthermore this construction must be organic, not merely mechanical. . . . Now, curiously enough, if we take the novel as the most characteristic form of modern imaginative work, we fulfill this demand in one sense much better than the ancients, while in another sense we generally neglect it.

Aristotle was full of admiration for the plot of the *Œdipus;* but, as far as mere ingenuity of plot goes, dozens of modern writers of detective stories could give Sophocles a large handicap and beat him easily. We are extraordinarily good at ingenuity—better than any previous age of the world. But we use this ingenuity for a somewhat crude and trivial purpose, if not an utterly inartistic purpose. The detective story keeps us in a state of excitement till it is finished. When it is once finished we have used it up. There is nothing left until we forget it sufficiently to read it again. The ingenuity of construction has not been used to create an object of permanent contemplation, a thing of beauty which will remain.

The *Œdipus* is better to read the second time than the first, and better the twentieth time than the second. The Greek has not merely contrived a series of thrills, with a secret revealed in the last chapter but one. He has constructed a whole like the Parthenon, which you can look at from different angles, which you can explore and study, but which remains always Eusunopton comprehensive as a whole and beautiful as a whole. The detective writer has constructed a maze, in which the fun is to find the way out, and when that is once found, the fun is over.

The reflection left in one's mind by this comparison is one that is often suggested by various phases of our incomparably rich and strong and ingenious modern civilization, typically perhaps by the inside works of a popular theatre or newspaper office. Immediate outlay of wealth; immense energy and organization; marvellous machines and materials; the utilization of the great forests and natural forces and the labor of strong arms and the inventive power of ingenious brains, all formed into a vast complex engine devoted to the production of—Well, of what? Bewilderment, as well as politeness, makes me hesitate to finish the sentence. But it seems clear that our wisdom and our sense of beauty have not increased in proportion with our wealth and our mastery of nature.—From "The Classical Tradition in Poetry," by GILBERT MURRAY.

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SLIGHT RALLY FOLLOWS EARLY PRICE DECLINE

Some New Lows Recorded Before Moderate Recovery

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The stock market braced itself after a further slip in the first hour today, but showed scant inclination to recover.

Electric power production, and the movement of revenue freight as reported by some individual trunk lines for last week, were mildly favorable, and tended to counterbalance such adverse developments as further shrinkage in steel output, dividend cuts and uncertainties, and indications that Congress would be unable to finish this week.

The recovery was slow. After yielding 1⅜ to a new low, American Telephone reduced its decline. Extreme losses of 1 to 2 occurred in Santa Fe, American Can and Allied Chemical, while Woolworth, Union Pacific, Standard of New Jersey, Public Service, Case, Air Reduction and International Harvester were steady. Most price changes were limited to fractions.

Transactions approximated 700,000 shares.

The slight improvement in electric power production in the last two weeks, inasmuch as these figures are regarded as one of the more sensitive of business barometers, has provided some encouragement. The situation has been somewhat obscured, however, by the pickup in some lines of business in an effort to move merchandise before the excise taxes became effective yesterday. Power production for the week ended Saturday showed a gain over the preceding week, the first time an upturn has been shown in that period since 1929. It was 10½ per cent under 1931, contrasted with 11½ in the previous week.

Freight Loadings

While the freight car loadings as reported yesterday for all Class 1 carriers for the week ended June 11, since they failed to recover the loss of the Memorial Day week, were a little disappointing, some of the individual reports for the week ended June 18 show further improvement. New York Central reported 36,105 cars, as increased from 34,443; Pennsylvania, 80,868, compared with 79,445; St. Louis Terminal, 34,225, compared with 30,428.

The extreme quiet in steel has caused some uncertainty over preferred dividends. Among common shares, approach of next week's dividend actions on American Can and Allied Chemical may have prompted some selling in those issues, although there have been no definite forecasts that present rates will be reduced. American Telephone has reflected further dividend uncertainty. Action is not due until August, and at present levels it is regarded as already discounting a cut in the $9 annual rate.

Borden reduced its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 75. Extreme quiet in such lines as steel—traditionally a prince and pauper industry—has not caused so much uncertainty as the moderate decline in earnings of such supposedly slump-proof lines as food and electric power.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market held to a quiet and comparatively steady course today with fractional price changes in the majority.

A number of the low-priced rails eased moderately, seemingly little affected by the improved freight-car loading report for the week ending June 11, showing an increase of some 54,000 over the previous seven days. Car loadings, however, were still around 230,000 under the like period last year.

The disarmament proposal of President Hoover was of considerable interest to the financial district principally because of its intangible connection with the present Lausanne conference which is attempting to adjust war debts and reparations difficulties.

German Government 7s and 5½s, after several days' bouyancy, turned heavy. Whether this reaction was due to profit-taking or to uncertainties regarding activities at Lausanne was a matter of conjecture among bond dealers.

The United States Government list maintained a fairly firm position, small fractional losses and gains being about even. It is estimated that government financing for the coming fiscal year will amount to between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

The utilities and industrials generally exhibited little interest in the day's proceedings. Western Union loans, however, took a turn for the better, both the 5s and 6½s gaining from 1 to around 2 points. American Telephone 4½s of 1939 were soft.

French bonds steadied and British 5½s showed rallying tendencies.

Public Utility Earnings

SO. NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO.

	1932	1931
April gross	$1,369,922	$1,455,777
Operating income	360,011	368,821
4 months gross	5,525,916	5,735,923
Operating income	1,360,396	1,451,887

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

	1932	1931
May gross	$5,510,905	$5,907,727
Bal aft tx & cur rents	1,416,315	1,633,420
Deficit after charges*	370,238	307,096
11 months gross	61,148,697	65,043,311
Bal aft tx & cur rents	15,118,725	16,052,583
Deficit after charges*	3,261,117	2,099,526

*After Manhattan Railway dividend.

AGITATION OVER STOCK TAX

NEW YORK, June 22—It is said that a mild agitation has been started for a reduction in stock exchange commission rates, and that some brokers are among the proponents of the scheme on the theory that business may be thereby stimulated. Under the present scale it costs $7.50 to buy or sell 100 shares of stock selling under $10 and it is argued by some that this is a heavy charge on the shares selling around $1 or $2, which now are particularly numerous.

BUILDING IN CAMPAIGN MONTHS

The campaign months of the last five presidential years have been good building construction periods as compared with the corresponding months of the 17 nonpresidential years, according to a survey just completed by Administrative & Research Corporation, New York. The research on building contracts was made by considering the month of July as 100 per cent and analyzing the other three months on that basis. The results show that contracts for actual campaign months ran 13.3 per cent higher than for the corresponding periods in nonpresidential years.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 22	Last June 21
5⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	3	3	3	..
70	32½	..	Adams Exp pf	20	34	33½	34	..
62¼	34¼	4½†	Air Reduction	4100	38½	37¼	38¼	38⅛
16⅝	8½	.80	Alaska Juneau	3100	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	9
3⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7½	⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6¼	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
87¼	42¾	6	Allied Chem	9100	49¾	47¾	48⅝	49¼
119	96¼	7	Allied Chem pf	400	103	101	103	..
13¾	4	.80	Allis Chalmers	400	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
16⅛	12	2	Amerada	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
7⅞	3⅝	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
18½	6	..	Am Bank Note	400	6½	6	6	6⅞
18⅝	6⅝	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
90	42	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	43	43	43	43
73⅞	29⅞	5†	Am Can	30500	35	33¼	33¾	35¼
129	96	7	Am Can pf	100	102⅞	101	101⅞	103
40½	20	7	Am Car & F pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	7	7	7	..
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
21¾	11	3	Am Ice	100	11½	11½	11½	12
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
8⅛	2⅝	..	Am International	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
44⅝	30¾	7	Am Loco pf	400	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
16⅞	3⅞	1	Am Power & Lt	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
56	19	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	18	17½	17½	18⅞
49⅞	15	5	Am P&L pf A	100	16⅛	14⅞	14⅞	16⅛
8⅞	3⅞	..	Am Radiator	700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	4½	4½	4½	4
25⅞	10	5	Am Shipbuilding	70	10	10	10	..
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
85	2½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	22	22	22	21
8⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
36⅞	20	2½††	Am Stores	100	25	25	25	25
39¼	14	3	Am Sugar Ref	400	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
137⅞	80	9	Am Tel & Tel	19300	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
34⅞	7	2	Am Wat W&E	1300	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
30⅞	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
23	10	..	Am Zinc Lead&S pf	..	12	12	12	..
12⅞	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17⅞	5⅛	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4½	3⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	400	5	5	5	..
8¾	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	12100	27⅛	24⅞	25⅞	27⅞
86	44	5	Atchison pf	100	47½	45	45	48
41½	9⅞	..	Atl Coast Line	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
13⅞	8⅛	1	Atl Refining	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
151⅞	28⅛	4‡	Auburn Auto	14400	54⅛	51⅛	53⅞	58⅛
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2	2	2	2
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
99	72	6½	Bamberger pf	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	..
5⅛	3⅞	1	Barnsdall A	400	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
4⅞	2⅞	..	Belding Hem	700	4	3⅞	4	..
18⅞	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
24⅞	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅞
74	25	7	Beth Steel pf	200	25	24⅞	24⅞	..
43⅞	21¼	3†	Borden	6300	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
12⅞	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	200	4	4	4	4
11⅞	3	1	Briggs Mfg	400	4	4	4	4½
50⅛	10⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	14200	14⅞	12⅞	14⅛	13
78⅞	3½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	41½	39⅛	41	39⅞
89½	49⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	53
13	6⅛	.80	Burroughs Add	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
21⅞	4	2½	Bush Terminal	200	4	4	4	4⅛
65	9½	7	Bush Term deb	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
85	26⅞	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	26	26	26	26
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	9½	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	5½	5½	5½	..
20⅞	6⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6⅞	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3	3	3	..
43⅞	16⅞	..	Case Thresh	11100	23½	21½	23½	22⅞
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12½	7⅛	1½	Central Aguirre	2100	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	13
70⅞	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3300	12	11⅞	12	12⅞
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	⅞
12⅞	2	..	Chi & N'western	1100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
16⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1500	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
66	53⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	54	54	54	55
8¾	3½	..	Clark Equipment	100	4	4	4	..
31½	12⅞	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75	75	75	..
10⅞	2⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
16⅛	4⅛	1a	Columbia Gas	1200	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
41⅞	13⅛	3	Columbian Carb	1900	18⅞	18	18⅞	18⅞
7⅞	4⅞	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
11	3⅞	1	Comb Credit	100	4	4	4	3⅞
21¼	11¼	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	13	13	13	..
20⅞	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	110	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
77	55⅛	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	58	57⅞	57⅞	..
10⅞	4⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
4⅞	1⅞	.30	Comwlth & So	4100	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
11	6⅛	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
11⅞	2⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
68⅞	31½	4	Consol Gas	11900	37⅞	35⅞	37	36⅞
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	84⅛	83	83	84
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	3700	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
98	79	8	Consol Oil pf	800	98	96	96	97
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	500	29⅛	28	28	..
41	19⅝	2½	Cont Can	2800	21	20¾	20¾	21⅛
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	9	8½	8½	9⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Oil	1500	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	200	¼	¼	¼	⅛
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1900	29½	28⅛	29¼	28½
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	108	108	108	108
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	600	11¼	10¼	11¼	10½
31	11	2	Curtis Publishing	200	11⅛	11	11	11⅝
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	52½	52½	52½	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
90	62¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	65	65	65	..
76	49½	8	Cushman 8%	10	62	62	62	..
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	4	4	4	3¾
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
			—D—					
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	6⅝	40	Deere & Co pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	300	42	42	42	42
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1400	14	13½	14	13⅞
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	22	22	22	..
18	11¼	1.50c	Dominion Stores	300	11½	11⅝	11⅝	..
59¼	25⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	7400	27⅛	26⅛	27⅜	27
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	4400	42¼	40⅝	42¼	41⅞
8	3¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4	4	4	4
32¾	8½	1.20*	Elec Auto-Lite	900	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	½	½	½	½
4	1⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	17000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15⅞	2⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	5200	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13	12½	12½	12¾
36⅛	22½	3	Endicott Johnson	300	22½	22½	22½	..
19	12½	1½	Equitable Off Big	500	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	3½	3½	3½	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
			—F—					
7⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	30	3⅛	3	3	..
14	6½	.80	Fed Dept Stores	100	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
59½	45⅛	6	Firestone T&R pf	1300	46¼	45¾	45¾	46
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	200	41½	41½	41½	..
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	500	¼	¼	¼	..
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	13	13	13	13
5⅞	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
			—G—					
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	⅞	¾	¾	1
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	11	10¼	11	10½
12⅞	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	12	11⅞	12	..
18½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	5	5	5	5½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	18200	10⅝	10	10⅝	10¼
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3600	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	7900	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20⅝
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
24⅝	2¾	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	8½	5½	8½	..
30	7¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	50	8½	8½	8½	7¼
37	28	3	Gen Mills	400	28⅞	29¾	28⅞	30
86	77½	1	Gen Mills pf	100	77½	77½	77½	..
24⅝	8⅝	3	Gen Motors	11200	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	62¼	61½	62	62½
1⅛	¼	..	Gen Realty	10100	¼	¼	¼	..
16½	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6	6	6	..
14¾	2¾	..	Gen Refractories	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
24½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
68½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	51	51	51	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2100	10⅛	10	10⅛	9¾
5⅞	2¼	..	Goodrich	900	3	2¾	2¾	3
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	1100	7	6⅝	6⅝	7⅝
61	14¾	..	Goodyear 1pf	300	25	24	24	24⅛
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	13¾	13½	13½	13⅞
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16	16	16	16
28	5½	2	Great Nor pf	500	7¾	7	7⅛	7⅞
13⅛	5¼	2	Great Nor Ore	600	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			—H—					
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	23¾	21	23¾	..
2¼	⅞	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1	1	1	..
11⅛	4	.30	Hall Printing	200	5	5	5	4½
4	½	..	Hartman Corp A	100	½	½	½	..
1⅛	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	400	½	¼	¼	..
24⅞	8⅞	..	Houston Oil	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅛
5⅛	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	800	2½	2½	2½	..
16½	5	1	Howe Sound	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4	4	4	3½
			—I—					
18½	4¾	..	Ill Central	800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
38⅞	10⅞	2	Indus Rayon	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
39⅞	14⅞	3	Ingersoll-Rand	700	17½	17	17⅞	17½
24	11	..	Inland Steel	100	10½	10½	10½	..
4½	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14⅞	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3300	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
4¾	2	..	Interlake Iron	100	2	2	2	..
117	65	6†*	Int Business M	100	67½	67½	67½	68⅞
6⅞	1⅛	.40	Int Carriers	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18⅞	3⅞	..	Int Cement	500	5⅞	5	5	..
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	10	10	10	11
39⅞	13	1.80	Int Harvester	1600	13½	13	13½	14
106	65⅞	7	Int Harvester pf	300	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	..
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	3900	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
1⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	¼	¼	¼	..
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	..
44⅞	32½	3	Int Shoe	7400	33⅞	32½	33⅞	33⅞
12⅞	3⅞	..	Int Tel & Tel	1600	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
18	10⅛	2	Island Crk Coal	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
			—J—					
35	18⅞	4½†7	Jewel Tea	100	20	20	20	20
28⅛	10	..	Johns Manville	600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
			—K—					
5⅜	2	.80	Kaufman D St	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅞	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
3⅝	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
22⅞	6⅛	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	300	8⅞	8	8	9
10⅞	4⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13	6⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	600	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	8⅞
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	900	11⅛	11	11	11⅝
			—L—					
2¼	1⅝	..	Lee Rubber	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
16	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
46⅞	30⅞	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
21	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	16
19⅞	8	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	10	10	10	..
22	6⅞	1.20	Link-Belt	200	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
22	8	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	11⅞	11	11	12
43	13⅞	3†	Loew's Inc	1800	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅞
72	60	6½	Loew's pf	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	300	3	3	3	..
33⅞	7⅞	..	Louisville & N	300	11¼	11	11	..
5	1⅞	..	Ludlum Steel	400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	..
			—M—					
62¼	38	4	McKeesport Tin	2400	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	33¾
4	1	..	McLellan Stores	100	1	1	1	..
18⅞	10	..	Mack Trucks	6600	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
60⅞	17	..	Macy (RH) & Co	1800	20	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
3	1⅞	..	Mandel Bros	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
46⅞	23	7	Man Elv gtd	10	24	24	24	..
30⅞	4	..	Man Elv mg	300	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
7	3⅞	..	Man Shirt	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
12⅞	6⅛	.80	Marine Mid	500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞
11⅞	5⅞	1	Marin-Rockwell	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
2	⅜	..	Marmon Motor	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13⅞	3⅞	..	Marshall Field	300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
4⅛	1⅞	..	Miami Cop	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8⅞	3⅞	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1300	4⅞	4	4⅞	4⅞
10	2	..	Midland Steel	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3⅛	⅞	..	Min SP & SSM	100	1	1	1	..
21⅞	3⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
26	2⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
10⅞	5⅞	..	Mohawk Carpet	300	6	6	6	6
30⅞	13⅞	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
11⅞	3⅛	..	Montgom Ward	4100	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
20⅞	8	2	Motor Products	100	8	8	8	8
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	700	3	3	3	3
			—N—					
18⅞	8	2	Nash Motors	200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
46⅞	26⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	29	27⅞	29	28⅞
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	111	110	111	110⅞
14⅞	6⅞	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
31⅞	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	8000	16⅞	15⅞	16	16⅛
92	49⅞	5	Nat Lead	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	..
135	96	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	98⅞
16⅞	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
¾	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅞	3⅞	..	Nat Supply	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
5⅞	1⅞	..	Neisner Bros	300	2	2	2	..
8	4⅞	..	NY Air Brake	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
36⅞	8⅞	..	NY Central	6100	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	12
3	½	..	NY Investors	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
31⅞	6	..	NY NH & H	500	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
78⅞	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
9⅞	4⅞	..	NY Ont & W	100	5	5	5	5⅞
109⅞	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
17⅞	10⅞	.50d	Noranda M	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
40	13⅞	10a	North American	4100	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	17½
8	3⅞	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
23¼	8⅞	..	Northern Pacific	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			—O—					
4⅞	1½	..	Omnibus	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
14⅞	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
22⅛	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	900	11	11	11	11
			—P—					
37	18⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	21	20⅞	21	20⅞
41⅞	20⅞	3	Pacific Lighting	200	27	27	27	27⅞
10⅞	3⅞	..	Pacific Mills	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
104⅞	56	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	67⅞	66	66	..
5⅞	1⅞	..	Packard Motor	3700	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
11⅞	1⅞	..	Paramount Pub	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
4⅞	2	..	Park & Tilford	200	3⅞	3	3	3⅞
9	3⅞	..	Patino Mines	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
131	45⅞	8	Peoples GasL&C	900	48⅞	48	48⅞	48⅞
23⅞	6⅞	..	Pennsylvania RR	800	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
34⅞	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	1800	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
8⅞	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	300	22⅞	22	22	22⅞
73	49	6	Phila Co pf n	100	49	49	49	50
6⅞	2	..	Phillips Pet	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
41	14	..	Pierce Arrow pf	100	17	17	17	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7⅞	3⅞	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	800	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
6	1⅞	..	Prairie Pipe Line	200	5	5	5	..
42⅞	24⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	2700	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	27⅞
70⅞	33⅞	3	Public Service	3100	35⅞	33⅞	35⅞	33
104⅞	71⅞	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	79	79	79	..
38⅞	12⅞	3	Pullman	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5⅞	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
69⅞	48	8	Pure Oil pf	60	55	55	55	..
18⅞	4⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
			—R—					
13⅞	3⅞	..	Radio Corp Amer	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio pf B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio-Keith-O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11¾	4⅝	.40	Raybestos Man	100	5	5	5	..
42	9⅞	1	Reading	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
3⅞	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
18⅞	6⅞	..	Repub I&S pf	200	7	7	7	7
2⅞	1⅞	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
23	13⅞	.81e	Royal Dutch	300	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
			—S—					
56¼	35	5	Safeway Stores	300	37	36½	36¼	37
94	69	..	Safeway 6½%	40	72	72½	72	72¼
10½	5⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
6⅝	⅝	..	St L-S F	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
9⅝	1	..	St L-S F pf	100	2	2	2	2
42	18	1.40‡	Scott Paper	20	20	20	20	..
9⅞	5⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
37⅞	10⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	3000	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
33	21⅞	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
3⅞	1⅞	..	Servel Inc	600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅞	8	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
18⅞	8	..	Shell Trans & Tr	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Shell Union Oil	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
31	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	19	19	19	19
6	3⅞	..	Simms Petroleum	1000	4	3⅞	4	..
10⅞	5⅞	.80	Socony Vacuum	1800	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
32⅞	18⅞	2	So Calif Edison	300	18½	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
37⅞	6⅞	..	Southern Pacific	1700	8⅞	8	8½	8⅞
9⅞	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	1800	6¾	6⅞	6½	7⅞
18	2½	..	Southern Ry	100	3	3	3	3
20¼	4⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
2½	1	..	Sparks Withing	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3⅞	⅝	..	Spieg May Stern	100	1½	1¼	1½	..
14	8⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	1100	10½	10¼	10½	10⅞
34¾	7⅞	3	Stand Gas & El	900	10½	10	10⅞	10¾
41¼	40⅞	4	Stand G&E pf	100	15	15	15	15
61½	24⅞	6	Stand G&E 6%	400	30¼	30	30	30¼
75	36	7	Stand G&E 7%	400	36	36	36	37
27⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	900	18⅛	18⅛	18½	18¾
12⅞	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	7	7	7	..
31½	19⅞	2†	Stand Oil NJ	7000	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24⅞
3	¾	..	Sterling pf	100	1	1	1	1
22½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
6⅞	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
15½	5½	.50	Stone & Webster	500	6	6	6	5⅞
13¼	3½	..	Studebaker	200	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅞
			—T—					
13¾	6½	1.40	Telautograph	100	7	7	7	7⅛
13⅞	9⅞	1	Texas Corp	400	10¼	10	10	10
26¾	13½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	900	13½	12¾	12⅞	13½
2⅝	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3	⅞	..	Thermoid	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
41	30	5	Tide Water O pf	100	33	33	33	..
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅞	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	500	27¼	26⅛	26⅞	27¾
23	9½	1.50	Timken Roller	800	10½	9⅞	10	10
6	2⅞	..	Transamerica	800	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅝
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	600	2	2	2	2
56¾	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	52	52	52	..
3⅛	⅛	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6⅝	2	..	Trusson Steel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—U—					
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	11800	17¼	17	17	17½
13⅞	8⅞	1.40	Union Oil Calif	300	9⅝	9	9⅞	9¼
94½	32¾	6	Union Pacific	5800	37⅞	36⅝	37⅞	37¼
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	200	44	43⅞	43⅞	..
16⅞	6⅛	..	United Air & Tr	2500	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8½
46	30⅞	3	United A&T pf	700	40	39⅛	40	41¾
28½	11¼	2	United Biscuit	400	14½	14	14	..
10⅛	3½	.40	United Corp	7200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	800	24¾	23½	24¾	25
30½	10½	2	United Fruit	800	13¼	12½	13½	14
21⅝	9½	1.20	United Gas Im	3300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
94	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	78½	78½	78¼	78¼
11	4½	1	United Piece Dye	400	4½	4½	4½	..
81½	26	..	US & Forgn Sec	100	28⅞	28½	28½	..
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	600	15⅞	15	15½	14¾
3½	1⅛	..	Un Leather	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15½	7⅛	2	US Pipe & Fdry	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
13½	11½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	11½	11½	11½	..
8½	2	..	US Realty	100	2¼	2⅜	2¼	..
8⅝	1¼	..	US Rubber	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
18⅝	10	1	US Smelt R & M	400	11¼	11	11	11⅛
38	32½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	33	33	33	32⅞
52⅝	24	..	US Steel	15000	24½	24	24½	24¾
113	80	7	US Steel pf	5000	80¼	80	80⅜	81
50	23	4e	Univ Pictures pf	30	29	29	29	..
10⅝	1½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	900	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7½
6½	3¼	..	Va-C Chem 6%	300	6	6⅞	6⅞	..
38½	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	300	34½	34½	34½	34½
29⅝	8	..	Vulcan Detin	40	11	9⅝	9⅝	..
			—W—					
10	7½	1.50	Waldorf System	100	9	9	9	..
2	⅞	..	Walworth	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
40½	12	4	Ward Baking pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
4⅝	½	..	Warner Bros A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7	1⅛	..	Warren Bros	300	2	2	2	2
14	7½	..	Warren F & P	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
50	45	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	45	45	45	..
70	28	7	W Penn El A	10	37	37	37	..
76	23	7	W Penn El 7%	10	44½	44½	44½	..
7⅝	1½	..	Westn Maryland	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	13½	..	Westn Union	1800	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
38⅞	19⅞	1	Westing Elec	7000	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	21
73⅞	52⅞	3½	Westing E pf	20	62	62	62	..
1⅛	⅞	..	White Sew M pf	100	1	1	1	..
5⅞	2⅞	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
3	⅞	..	Willys-Overland	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	4000	25⅞	25	25⅞	25⅞
23⅞	5	..	Worthington Pump	900	10⅞	9⅞	10	10⅞
			—Y—					
5	1⅞	..	Yellow Truck	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

DRESDNERBANK OWNS LARGE INTEREST IN UNITED STEEL WORKS

BERLIN, June 21—Dresdnerbank, controlled by the Reich, has acquired a substantial block of shares of Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks A. G. Gelsenkirchen, with its affiliate Phoenix, owns 50 per cent of the stock of United Steel Works. Therefore the largest German coal and steel producer is at least indirectly influenced by the Reich.

Out of Rm. 250,000,000 Gelsenkirchen capital, 65,000,000 is owned by Frederick Flick, and is pledged with German banks against credits which now exceed present value of the shares. The lender has now taken over part of the shares pledged against the old credit.

It is rumored French steel makers wanted to acquire the Gelsenkirchen shares, and Dresdnerbank's decision served to prevent foreign control.

UNITED PIECE DYE WORKS

United Piece Dye Works deferred quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common due at this time in order to conserve cash resources.

INSURANSHARES CORPORATION

Statement of Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware as of June 16, 1932, shows total assets of $6,830,868. Investments in stocks, after deducting $4,794,430 reserve for revaluation, aggregated $4,773,835 and had a market value of $3,495,[illegible]. Paid-in surplus was $5,994,915 and earned surplus $45,506. Capital stock, including $11,344 reserved for exchange of old class A stock, amounted to $462,750 of $1 par and 250,000 no-par shares of class B stock.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

TULSA, Okla., June 22—Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended June 18 totaled 2,192,421 barrels daily, an increase of 18,237 barrels over the preceding week, according to the Oil & Gas Journal.

Why Firestone Has Not Raised Prices of Tires

AKRON, Ohio, June 22—President J. W. Thomas of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company will not follow the other large tire manufacturers in raising prices until it can be done "on a sound and constructive basis." He quoted newspaper advertisements by a large mail-order house which stated retail tire prices would not be increased after June 21, when the federal tax became effective.

"The advertisements," President Thomas said, "were obviously designed to stop the sales by the independent dealers who advertised tax-free tires before June 21 and to give notice to the public that the mail-order house would not increase its prices to absorb the excise tax before June 21 and possibly not before Aug. 21.

"This big mail-order house is thus taking advantage of the fact that the excise tax on tires and tubes applies to the manufacturer, and since the mail-order house is merely the distributor of special brand tires made for it by a large manufacturer, it is evident that it has big stocks of tires tax-free.

"Independent dealers also have large stocks of tires tax-free, and it would be foolhardy for the manufacturers to issue a new higher list price at this time and ask the tire dealers to sell their large stock at these higher prices when the special brand distributor, their largest competitor, is advertising that he will not raise his prices.

"We emphasized that the Firestone Company is ready and willing to raise its prices on the complete line of Firestone tires and tubes whenever that can be done on a sound and constructive basis, but to raise the list price on standard tires and thereby give the mail-order houses a still greater advantage over independent tire dealers would further demoralize the industry, and we cannot subscribe to that kind of program."

POWER OUTPUT HAS BEST SHOWING IN LAST TWO MONTHS

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Electric power production in the United States last week decreased 10.5 per cent from a year ago, the most favorable comparison with 1931 in about two months, today's report by the National Electric Light Association showed. In the previous week the decline was 11.5 per cent.

Production for the week ended June 18 totaled 1,441,532,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,609,931,000 for the like period last year and 1,435,471,000 for the week ending June 11.

The Atlantic seaboard showed a decrease of 6.3 per cent, the Pacific coast 7.6 per cent and the central industrial region 12.7 per cent.

GRAIN MARKET GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Still staggering under the effects of heavily increased taxes on future delivery dealings, wheat today fell more than a cent a bushel, but later recovered.

Reports that black rust was in evidence at various places in the Dakotas helped the market to rally after today's prices had broken the season's low record. Official figures indicated that Board of Trade business under the new federal taxes had diminished more than 10,000,000 bushels in a single day.

Late buying attributed to eastern interests led to fractional advances at the last. Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛c to ¼c above yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ¼c higher, oats ⅛c off to ¼c up, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents lower.

DIVIDENDS

Northern Trust Company of Chicago declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Ohio Brass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Borden Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Empire Trust Company, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 22. Previous quarterly payments have been 15 cents.

Canadian General Investments, Limited, declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15. Three months ago 15 cents was declared.

Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

Gold Dust Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 9.

Associated Oil Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable July 12 to stock of record July 1.

County Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Pie Bakeries, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and 75 cents on the second preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Link Belt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, placing the issue on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with $1.20 previously, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Title Guarantee & Trust, New York, declared a dividend of 80 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 22. Three months ago a dividend of $1.20 was declared.

Harvard Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

American Shipbuilding Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred and 25 cents on the common stock, both payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

The Chicago Daily News declared a dividend of $7 a share on its preferred stock, paying up all arrears on the preferred issue and declaring in addition a $1 dividend on the common. The preferred was placed on the former basis of 7 per cent per annum. The dividends are payable July 5 to stock of record July 1.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—Market Street Railway reports for May, profits of $27,361 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $62,305 in May, 1931. Five months' profits were $542,779, compared with $780,275.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

LONDON, June 21—Pamphlet report of General Electric Company, Ltd., for the year ended March 31, 1932, shows net profit of $381,568 after debenture interest, depreciation, directors' fees and pension fund, compared with $633,081 in the preceding fiscal year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; several leaders at new lows.

Bonds: Easy; rails sag.

Curb: Heavy; Electric Bond & Share issues weak.

Foreign exchanges: firm; gold currencies rally.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; lower cables.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; black rust reports North Dakota; strength Winnipeg.

Corn: Steady; sympathy wheat; steady cash market.

Cattle: Active and irregular.

Hogs: Active and strong to higher.

FOREIGN

London—Trading on the stock exchange was quiet and irregular awaiting developments at the Lausanne conference. Profit-taking eased gilt-edged securities, oil and foreign shares, while industrials and gold mine issues improved on light support. The closing was uncertain.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse showed indecision pending result of the Lausanne conference. Fluctuations were narrow. French rentes declined and international issues were slightly lower. Early gains registered in the Young Loan were wiped out and the market closed heavy.

Berlin—The internal political situation caused prices to sag on the Boerse.

THOMPSON-STARRETT EARNINGS EQUAL TO $34.24 ON PREFERRED

The Thompson-Starrett Company reports for the 53 weeks ended April 28 profit of $578,423, after expenses and depreciation, but before deduction of write-offs and reserves in respect of accounts and notes receivable, mortgages and sundry investments charged against surplus. For the year ended April 23, 1931, profit was $1,785,703 before write-offs and reserves.

The report states that an analysis of the corporation's securities, notes and accounts receivable, including securities accepted in part payment under contracts for erecting buildings, resulted in revaluation thereof and a reduction of $1,571,395 in aggregate value at which they had been carried on the books.

Of this amount, $595,200 represents write-offs against securities, notes and accounts receivable heretofore regarded as fully realizable assets, $383,903 reserve in respect to notes and accounts receivable, etc., $104,792 reserve to provide for difference between cost and market value on April 28, 1932, of marketable securities and $487,500 reserve against holdings of 100,000 shares of common stock of General Realty & Utility Corporation to adjust book value to $100,000 stated value of common stock given in exchange for General Realty stock.

Net worth after these write-offs and reserve is $4,137,700, equivalent to $34.24 a share on the 120,811 shares of preference outstanding after retirement of stock purchased to April 28, 1932.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.17	5.19	5.15	5.17	—.07
October	5.40	5.44	5.39	5.43	—.04
December	5.56	5.57	5.54	5.57	—.05
January	5.64	5.67	5.62	5.65	—.06
March	5.80	5.81	5.79	5.80	—.07
May	5.96	5.98	5.94	5.96	—.08

Spots 5.30, down 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.27	5.27	5.22	5.27	—.03
October	5.49	5.51	5.44	5.50	—.02
December	5.64	5.65	5.60	5.63	—.03
January	5.73	5.73	5.70	5.73	—.03
March	5.87	5.89	5.87	5.89	—.02

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.20	5.21	5.17	5.21	—.03
October	5.40	5.41	5.36	5.40	—.10
December	5.54	5.55	5.50	5.55	—.10
January	5.63	5.62	5.59	5.61b	—.05
March	5.78b	5.78	5.78	5.78	—.03
May	5.90b	5.93	5.90	5.93	—.03

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.08	4.08	4.01	4.02	—.11
October	4.08	4.08	4.01	4.02	—.11
December	4.07	4.07	4.05	4.05	—.10
January	4.14	4.14	4.08	4.08	—.09
March	4.20	4.20	4.13	4.14	—.11
May	4.24	4.24	4.19	4.19	—.10

Spots 4.37 off 2 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	49.00b	....	..
October	50.00b	51.00	+.50
November	50.00b	50.50	
January	50.50b	50.50	—.50
December	50.00b	52.00	+1.00
February	50.50b	50.50	—.50
March	50.50b	50.50	—.50
April	50.50b	50.50	—.50

Tone at close steady.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 22—General Fireproofing Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock due at this time.

REMINGTON-RAND LOSS

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Remington-Rand, Incorporated, had net loss of $3,036,733 in the fiscal year ended March 31, compared with profit of $1,410,619 in the previous year.

FLORSHEIM SHOE PROFIT

Florsheim Shoe Company had net profit of $3740 in the six months ended April 30, compared with $414,852 in the like period of 1931.

DUTCH RESERVE RATIO

AMSTERDAM, June 22—Balance sheet of the Bank of the Netherlands shows notes in circulation now have a 100 per cent metallic backing. Total gold and silver holdings of the bank amount to 1,000,000,000 guilders.

Prices of Steel Slip As Output Also Dwindles

In a market in which demand is yet to show signs of reviving, both steel production and scrap prices have reached new low levels, says the Iron Age.

Ingot output has declined at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and in the Valleys, and the national average is now barely 16 per cent, as compared with 18 per cent a week ago.

Operations are becoming increasingly intermittent, and complete suspension by some of the smaller independent plants is now in early prospect. Similarly midsummer shutdowns of numerous steel-consuming companies, as well as foundries, are imminent.

In fact, the iron and steel industry is resigned to the possibility that there will be no marked change for the better before August at the earliest.

Weakness in scrap prices is general, with declines most notable at Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. Recessions at Pittsburgh and Chicago have driven the Iron Age composite price for steel scrap down to $6.83 a gross ton, a new all-time low.

Conspicuous among the few supporting influences in a discouraging situation are sustained specifications for tin plate and a good flow of releases for public projects and for the Ford Motor Company. Tin mill operations are holding at 50 per cent of capacity.

State and federal construction jobs continue to make up the bulk of structural and reënforcing bar awards, although the volume of new work coming out for figures is on the decline.

LUMBER COMPANY DENIES ANY NEED FOR RECEIVERSHIP

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22 (AP)—In answer to a receivership suit filed against it recently, the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company denied in Chancery Court today that it is impossible for it to continue business without the aid or intervention of the court.

The corporation operates lumber mills in North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Tennessee and Rhode Island.

The answer states the corporation's assets are greater than its liabilities and avers the concern's trade accounts have been and are being paid in full. The banks to which the corporation is indebted are not demanding payment of their claims, the answer adds, and none of the corporation's outstanding 6 per cent bonds are due and unpaid.

The corporation admits default in interest payments but states 74 per cent of its bonds have been deposited with a committee of bondholders and that the latter are not making any demands for interest payments.

The receivership suit was filed by David Schrader of New York.

CHICAGO MAINTAINS CREDIT BY MEETING INTEREST PAYMENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Though Chicago is far behind in its payment of salaries to public employees and is appealing to Congress for cash, yet the city has preserved its credit with investors by meeting its bonded obligations on time. The city comptroller advertised in the Chicago papers today that July 1 bond and interest debts would be paid.

The city has been careful to protect its status with the holders of its bonds, even when it had to withhold money that could otherwise have gone into the pay checks, and in this the banks have given first aid. Chicago bankers have been anxious to see the city avoid defaulting. To prevent such a disaster they came forward with $5,000,000 a short time ago to make up the balance of what was needed for the July 1 bond payments.

Cook County, the Sanitary District of Chicago, the West Park Board and the Forest Preserve District have all defaulted at one time or another on bond obligations within the last year. The city, with the hardest task of them all, has at least kept its bond record clear.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE

CHERBOURG, France, June 22 (AP)—A total of $17,200,000 in gold was brought here from the United States today on the liners Olympic, Berengaria and Milwaukee.

REGAL SHOE PASSES DIVIDEND

Regal Shoe Company deferred declaration and payment of the quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share which ordinarily would be payable July 1.

J. I. CASE CO. WAITING FOR WHEAT UPTURN

Hope for Nominal Profits Postponed Until Next Autumn Pickup

CHICAGO, June 22—Earnings outlook for J. I. Case Company, like that for the farm equipment industry generally, continues unimpressive, and hope for even nominal profits has been postponed until next autumn, when the next large buying season ordinarily takes place.

Operations are on a very restricted basis, consistent with the seasonal lull at this time of year. However, preparations for the spring trade, normally a period of greatest activity, were also slight and orders, for the most part, were supplied from inventory. At the year-end, stocks on hand aggregated more than $13,000,000 or roundly 35 per cent of total current assets.

Like other important units in its group, Case is coming in for its share of replacement parts orders. This business, although a good money-maker due to the lower selling and overhead costs, reflects an increasing disposition of many farmers to make the old machinery suffice instead of buying new equipment.

However, while sales volume on new machinery is substantially greater than that of the replacement field, the latter more often represents a full cash transaction which, at this time, is unusually desirable.

An advance in wheat, even of a temporary nature, would doubtless benefit collections, which have not been good. As of Dec. 31, 1931, receivables totaled about $23,000,000 or approximately 63 per cent of total current assets. As of the same date, cash was slightly over $1,000,000, while notes payable were $1,500,000, which, according to reports in the trade, have since been increased. So far this year a total of about $535,000 in preferred dividends has been paid.

In order to stimulate buying of agricultural machinery to a normal basis, an advance in wheat prices would have to stretch over a relatively long period. But it would not require a pronounced betterment in commodity prices to swing the tide of earnings into more favorable channels.

Production costs have been cut sharply and considerable effort has been spent in the past months in impressing upon the farmer the need of power machinery. Although Case has not publicized its participation in the new wheat-corn-cotton plan, it has probably been making similar inducements to customers in order to protect its position in the industry.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY INCOME DROPS MODERATELY

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries for May, 1932, reports gross earnings of $10,259,167, compared with $11,343,849 for May, 1931, a decrease of $1,084,682, while net income from operations totaled $3,258,750, compared with $3,531,910 in 1931, a decrease of $273,160. Balance available for dividends and surplus for May amounted to $2,073,817, compared with $2,218,695 in May, 1931, a decrease of $144,878.

For the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, gross earnings were $133,145,318, compared with $139,276,208 for the previous 12 months, a decrease of $6,130,890, while net income from operations amounted to $44,757,490, compared with $44,887,492, a decrease of $130,002. Balance available for dividends and surplus amounted to $30,393,510 for the 12 months ended May, 1932, compared with $31,365,333 for like period last year, a decrease of $971,823.

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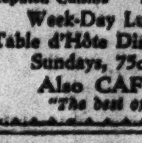

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IMPROVEMENT OF SENTIMENT IN WOOL TRADE

More Inquiry and Some Sales of Fair Size Help Market

Sentiment in the wool market continues to improve little by little.

While there has been no general buying of raw material on the part of the mills in a large way, there is no question that there is more inquiry and some sales of fair size in the last week, more especially for the worsted mills.

There is a noticeable improvement in the purchase of wool in the West, both outright and against cash advances on consignment.

Values have not changed during the week in the eastern markets. They are low enough, in the opinion of the trade, to allow the manufacturers to do business on a profitable scale.

In the top futures markets latterly there has been some disposition to buy the far forward positions, which is taken to indicate an expectation of higher prices in consequence of the reduction expected in the wool clip not only of this country but also of the rest of the wool producing countries of the world.

There has been some disposition to advance prices a bit in the mid-West, where prices have been relatively low.

Wool Prices Mixed

In Ohio and Michigan at the present time buyers are paying mostly around 11 cents f. o. b. cars for good medium clips, and in some instances as high as 11½ cents has been paid, while for fine wools of the delaine type around 9½ cents f. o. b. cars is being paid, and in some instances for very choice wools, as high as 10 cents is being paid.

In the mixed fine sections, the dealers hesitate to pay over 8 cents but in some cases are paying as high as 10 cents f. o. b. cars.

In Texas, there is estimated to be around 10,000,000 pounds of the 1932 clip still unsold. A little of the pool (6,000,000 pounds), which was offered in San Angelo last week, has been sold privately at about the equivalent of 30 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston. Most of the pool, however, has been withheld from sale.

In Wyoming there have been some sales around 9 cents for the best fine staple clip and some consignments have been made against cash advances of around 6@7 cents, according to the character of the wool.

There has been a considerable quantity of wool shipped from Idaho to Portland for storage, more or less, at the direction of local bankers, who evidently are of the opinion that wool will be higher in the fall, and they intend to hold for that market.

Shearing is now underway in Montana, and a little wool has been taken there at prices about on parity with prices prevailing elsewhere through the West.

Foreign Markets Quiet

Advices from the foreign markets show a generally quiet tone prevailing abroad. There has been a fair clearance at the sale in Brisbane, Australia, this week, however, despite the fact that the selection was a very ordinary one. England and the Continent were the chief buyers.

Bradford and the continental markets are rather on the dull side, and near-by positions of the market are weak, while there seems to be a little firmer tone manifested in the far forward positions of the continental top futures markets.

It is the consensus of the trade that should the American manufacturers be able to arouse a fair demand for their goods, the market is in position to go forward with a fair degree of vigor. A low, stable basis of wool values appears, at length, to have been established.

Many Grades Sold

Current sales include almost every grade of wool available in the market. Some fine and fine medium topmaking wools of French combing staple have been sold at about 32@33 cents, clean basis, while strictly staple graded Ohio delaine is commanding 15 cents in the grease or about 37½ cents, clean basis. Texas good to choice 12 months wools are quotable at 33@35 cents.

Carpet wools are slow, and prices are hardly changed.

Mohair, except for semi-occasional sales of sorted kid at unchanged rates, is dull.

CHARLES G. DAWES RESUMES ACTIVITIES AS CHICAGO BANKER

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes again has become a Chicago banker in earnest.

He established an office yesterday in the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company and plunged into the work he interrupted nearly eight years ago to become Vice-President of the United States.

Subsequently his services as Ambassador to Great Britain and as president of the Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation, prevented his return to the banking business.

CUBAN SUGAR EXPORTS UP

HAVANA, June 22—Exports of Cuban sugar from Jan. 16 to June 11 totaled 1,190,169 long tons, compared with 1,006,711 the corresponding period of 1931. Of this amount 813,423 tons went to the United States and 296,757 to other countries, compared with 783,276 and 223,435. Available stock in Cuba June 11 totaled 393,408 tons, compared with 615,308 June 13, 1931.

WHEAT ACREAGE CUT

WINNIPEG, June 22—Agricultural department of the Canadian National Railways estimates that 24,671,500 acres in Canada have been sown to spring wheat this year. This represents a decrease of about 1,000,000 acres as compared with 1931. Other grains will occupy about the same acreage as last year, the report says.

CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.

MONTREAL, June 22—Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, deferred action on the semiannual dividend of $1.25. On July 15, 1931, and Jan. 15, 1932, it paid, in addition to the regular dividends, extra stock dividends of 5 per cent each, prior to which it had been paying extra dividends of $5 each together with regular dividends.

COPPER MINE CLOSES

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The Butte Copper & Zinc Company, following the curtailment program of other mining companies, is completely shutting down production. The company announced that, pending reopening of the properties, no quarterly reports will be issued.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	26½	26½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9¼	9¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	69
Amer Ag Chem '48	25¼	25¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	20½	20½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	63	61
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64¾	64¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	39¾	39¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74¾	74¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100	99¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95½	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	95¼	94½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¼	100¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	72¼	72¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	53	52
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¼	83
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	85¾	85¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	31	31
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30¼	30¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93¾	93½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72¾	72¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	39½	39½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20⅝	19
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35½	35
Balt & Ohio 5s-ct Swn div '50	54	54
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79	78½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	35	34½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101⅛	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101⅛	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	81⅞	81
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	47	47
Boston & Maine 5s '55	51	50⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101⅞	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75	73¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102¾	102⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74⅞	74¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74⅝	74½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77⅞	77⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	21⅝	81⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	61	61
Can Pacific 5s '44	74½	74⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25	25
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	62	62
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	68	68
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	79	79
Certainteed 5½s '48	28	28
Ches Corp 5s '47	40½	40
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	72¼	72¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83	83
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	79	78½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	86
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36¾	35½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18	18
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11⅝	11¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20
Chicago Railway 5s '27	41⅝	41½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28½	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	27⅝	26¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	13¾
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	18	17½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105½	105½
Childs Co 5s '43	20½	20½
Chile Copper 5s '47	21	20
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87½	87
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39	37½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	70	68⅝
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	44¼	44¼
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	67	66
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	68½	68
Com Credit Co 6s '34	94¼	94
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	91½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¼	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100⅛	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	58½	58¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16¼	16
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73½	73¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	86	85½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35	34⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10	10
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92⅝	92⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	74	74
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	74½	74¼
Duluth SS & Atl Ry 5s	17	17
Dul & I Range 5s '37	95	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅝	96⅝
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64½	64½
Eri RR ref 5s '67	18	17¾
Eri RR gen lien 4s '96	40	39½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18	17½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22½	22
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3	3
Gannett 6s '43	72	72
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅛	101¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100⅝	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72	72
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69¼	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93⅛	93⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59⅞	59
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46	46
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35	34
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	70⅜	70
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24	22½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	29	22½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	93¼	93¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	67	67
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	24	23½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	37½	36⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	37½	37
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	18½	16⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	57¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4½	4½
Int Paper rfg A '47	36	35¾
Int Paper 6s '55	15⅛	15⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18⅛	18
Int Tel & Tel ½s cv '39	22½	21
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23	23
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	44	44
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	92¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	55	54¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	38	38
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83	82½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	63¾	63¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	49	49
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75⅝	75⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	80¾	80¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51	51
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	51¾	51¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73⅞	73⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	¾	¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	85	85
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	69	69
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25⅛	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96	96
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	48	48
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	52½	52
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24	24
Manila Sol 4s '39	53⅛	53⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78	77¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	47¼	47¼
Mich Cen 4½s '78	87	87
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	80⅛	79¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67⅜	67⅜
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	34	34
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22	21
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	45	45
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¼	12
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28¼	27⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¼	27¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	27½	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8⅛	8⅛
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	2½	2½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	76⅝	76¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68	68
Mamm Sons 6s '43	64	64
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	82	81
Nat Steel 5s	67½	66⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	101
N J Pow & Lt '60 4½s	86¾	82½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	55¼	55¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62	62
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67⅛	67
NYC&HR 4½s N	36½	35½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	36⅝	36
NYC&HR 4s '42	66	66
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	41	40
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	50
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	66½	66½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18⅛	18
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32	32
NY Dock Co 4s '51	45½	45
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	40
NY Edison 5s '44	103¼	102
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¼	108¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	39	39
NY NH&H 4½s '67	52½	52
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	23⅞	23⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93⅛	93½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39	39
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	43
North Am Co 5s '61	67	66⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	69½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	93½	93½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56⅝	56½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78⅜	78
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	58¼	57½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	95
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101⅝	101⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	84	84
Otis Steel 6s '41	20	20
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18½	18½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	27¼	27½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¾	82¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	47½	46⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	91	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	63⅛	62⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	35	35
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	75¼	74
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95⅝	95⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	90	90
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	33½	33½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75¼	75⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97⅞	97
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	31½	31
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	93	93
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	68⅝	68⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45⅝	45
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	85	85
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16⅛	16
Pure Oil 5½s '37	60	60
Read rfg 4½s A '97	66⅛	66⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	47	45
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	35	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14⅛	14
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12	11⅞
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	87¾	87¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	60½	60½
Shell Union 5s '47	84⅛	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84⅛	84
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	35	35
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84⅛	84⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86⅛	86⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅛	100⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	100⅝
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	66	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	36¾	36¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	35⅛	34½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	35	34½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	56⅞	56½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17¾	17⅝
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	21⅞	21½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101⅛	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88½	88⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12	12
Tenn Iron 5s	95¼	95¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	77
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	37	37
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90⅝	90½
Union Pacific 4s '68	67	67
US Rubber Co 5s '47	32	32
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	61⅞	60½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	68	68
Util Pow & Lt 6s '59 ww	21¾	21
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23½	23½
Vandalia R R 5s A	80	80
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97½	97½
Western Electric 5s '44	93	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	48½	48
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	56	56
Western Union 6½s '36	62	62
Western Union 5s '60	48⅝	48
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	49¼	49
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	10	10
White Sew Mach 6s '40	10	10

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last June22	Last June21
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.18	101.8	101.18	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.14	102.12	102.12	102.13
1st 4s '47	100.16	100.10	100.10	100.13
US 3s '55	92.31	92.27	92.28	92.30
US 3⅛s '49	94.5	94.2	94.5	94.6
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	98.2	98.	98.	98.00
US 3⅜s '43 June	98.18	98.12	98.18	98.16
US 3⅜s '47	97.31	97.27	97.31	98.00
US 3¾s '56	99.31	99.29	99.30	100.00
US 4s '54	102.14	102.14	012.14	102.12
US 4¼s '52	104.31	104.29	104.30	104.29

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14¾	14¾
Akershus 5s '63	59½	59½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36⅞	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	35¼	35⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36	35⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	28⅝	28⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	36	36
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	36⅛	36⅛
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54¾
Australia 5s '55	60⅝	60⅝
Australia 5s '57	60⅝	60¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	32½	32½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	82	82
Austria Hydro 6½s	24¼	24¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	26	26
Belgium (King) 6s '56	88½	88½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98⅛	98⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	21	21
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	35	34¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27	25½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	16¼	16⅛
Brisbane 6s '50	50⅜	50¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20	19
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24	24
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23½	23½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	92½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72¾	72¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4½	4½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	4	4
Chilean Loan 7s '60	3	3
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	22¼	22¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28½	27¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅞	37⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	6	6
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	85	84¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	52	52
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	60½	60
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	73⅛	73
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41	40⅝
Finland 5½s '58	43¼	43
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45¾	45¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	45	45
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	48	48
Frankfort 6½s '53	18½	18½
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅛	112¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117⅛	117
German 7s '49	56	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	29½	29¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	36	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	19	19
Germ El Pow '53	31⅞	30
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32	31
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36	35
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	35	27
Greek 6s '68	17⅞	17⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	56	54½
Hamburg 6s '46	27⅝	26¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43	43
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25	25
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24⅛	24⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	22	22
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	65	64¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	85½	85
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	41¾	41¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48½	47¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61½	61½
Karstadt 6s '43	17	17
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8½	8½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	55½	55½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67½	67½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12	11⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12	10⅞
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	9	9
New South Wales 5s '57	59½	59¼
New South Wales 5s '58	58½	58¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	25⅛	25
Norway (King) 5s '44	73¾	73¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	71	71
Nuremberg 6s '52	20	20
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	23⅝	23½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	60	50
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3½	3⅛
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	8½	5¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43	43
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	45⅞	45⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10⅜	10⅜
Prussia 6s '52	23	23
Queensland (State) 6s '47	63	62
Queensland (State) 7s '41	72	72
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	29⅜	29
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	29½	29
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	18	18
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6	6
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	7	7
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	21⅞	21⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	25	25
Saxon State 7s '45	36	35
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	28	27
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	39	39
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	21	21
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	31½	31
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105
Sydney 5½s '55	48⅛	48½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	80	79½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	33¾	33⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	45	43¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101¾	101⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	24	24
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	24	24
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22	22
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	29	29
Warsaw 7s '58	33⅛	32
Westphalia El 6s '53	17	17
Wurttemberg 7s '56	28½	28½

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June22	Last June21
20	Am Pneu pf	7½	7½	7½	..
1883	Am T&T	79¾	78⅛	79¾	80
10	Amoskeag	3	3	3	..
25	Bos El	62	61¼	61¼	..
60	Bos & Alb	61¾	60¼	60¼	..
50	B&M A sta	4	4	4	..
50	B&M C sta	4	4	4	4½
5	East SS	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
120	East SS pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
35	E G&F pf	34¾	34½	34½	34⅞
110	Edison Elec	133½	131	131½	130⅛
15	First Nat S	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
30	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	10¾
10	Me Cent	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
35	Nash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
21	NE Tel	75	75	75	..
100	Old Colony	51	50	51	50
125	Quincy Min	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
30	Reece But	5	5	5	..
61	tSone Web	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
20	Swift & Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
110	Torrington	22½	22	22	22½
50	Uni Found	62½	62½	62½	..
228	Uni Shoe	28	27½	28	28
10	Uni Shoe pf	26	26	26	..
500	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	..

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last June22	Last June21
$5000	Amoskeag 6s	42	42	42	..
2000	E Mass 4½s	25	25	25	..
1000	PC Poc 7s	62	62	62	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 22—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 22	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .62⅜	$ .65½	$ .95
Corn, 2 yellow	.48¼	.48⅝	.71⅝
Oats, 2 white	.31⅛	.31⅛	.37⅛
Flour	4.15	4.25	4.75
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	12.75
Pork	17.25	17.25	22.50
Lard	.0480	.0465	.0805
Cotton, Mid Up	.0530	.0530	.0870
Zinc	.0280	.0280	.0330
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.20
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05¾	.08
Tin	.1962	.1900	.2290
Rubber	.02⅝	.02⅝	.0612
Sugar	.0390	.0380	.0458
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	.0350

More Evidences Of Greater Activity

ENCOURAGING data concerning business continue to appear. Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 11 totaled 501,670 cars, an increase of 54,373 cars over the preceding week, when loadings were reduced somewhat owing to the observance of Memorial Day. An upturn in industrial activity has been noted by the Hardware Age. A typical note of betterment comes from the country's largest manufacturing district, Chicago, where heavier operations have been experienced by some 300 concerns representing about 150 lines of industry. This group reports a rising trend in the last two months.

Another indication of greater confidence or of realization of shortage of goods is shown by a substantial increase in bookings by the American Brass Company, subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Company. Actual orders for the week ended June 18 were the best of any week this year, and about double in poundage the rate for the two months of April and May. Bookings were made up largely of small orders and covered a general line.

BIG YIELDS ON WESTERN UNION BOND ISSUES

Russell Sage's Observations on Company's Stock Recalled

Last year when Western Union Telegraph Co. stock broke through 50, widespread attention was directed to the generation-old dictum of Russell Sage that "Western Union is always a purchase at 50."

This year the several issues of Western Union obligations sold at prices ranging from 50 to 35. Obviously if there was merit to the stock at 50 there must have been decided merit to the company's obligations at that figure. Now the stock is selling at between 14 and 15 and the bonds between 61 for the 6½s, 1936, and 48 for the 5s, 1951.

Last year fixed charges were covered more than twice, and in 1930 more than 2¾ times. In announcing the passing of the dividend last week the company declared that "the results for the first six months of this year will show that fixed charges have been earned without sufficient excess for a quarterly dividend."

Big Bond Yields

Latest closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange of the company's five bond issues with record high and low prices, direct return and yield to maturity follow:

Issue:	Record High	Record Low	Cur	Yield Direct	Yield ToMat
4½s, 1950	105	49	63	7.14%	8.35%
Co. tr 5s '38	109¾	56	60	8.33	18.35
15-yr 6½s '36	114	50	60¼	10.81	21.25
25-yr 5s '51	106¾	38	48	10.41	12.60
30-yr 5s '60	105⅛	35	48	10.41	11.63

These issues aggregate $103,745,000. Adding $3,357,000 subsidiary companies' bonds outstanding, $828,000 real estate mortgages and $1,760,000 other issues makes the total funded debt $109,690,000.

On the basis of these prices and 14⅞ for the stock of which 1,045,280 shares are outstanding, and taking subsidiary bonds and real estate mortgages at par, total value which the market currently places on Western Union is $77,178,040. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, balance before interest amounted to $11,331,814, equivalent to 14.68 per cent on the above market valuation.

Interest on Western Union's obligations amounted to $1,338,985 in the first quarter of 1932, for which balance available was $1,422,413.

Strong Liquid Position

A strong liquid position is maintained. The statement issued recently stated total working and current assets exceeded current liabilities, including $1,500,000 bank loans, by $14,000,000. As of Dec. 31, 1931, cash amounted to $6,315,154.

Collateral 5s, 1938, as security have par value dollar for dollar in subsidiary bonds and stock behind them, all the stocks bearing the guarantee of the Western Union of 6 per cent as follows: $2,387,700 New York Mutual Telephone Co. stock; $1,111,800 Gold & Stock Telephone Co. stock; $1,961,500 International Ocean Telephone Co. stock; $111,000 Maine Telephone Co. stock; $30,000 Washington & New Orleans Telephone Co. stock, and $3,143,000 Mutual Union Telephone Co. extended 5 per cent bonds.

The 4½s, legal for savings banks in New Hampshire, noncallable, are secured by a first mortgage on all real estate owned May 1, 1900, in New York and Chicago, for which security there has been deposited in cash the appraised value of the land at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street, in New York, and sold in 1915, and the proceeds of the sale of land and the building at Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Street, Chicago, in 1922.

The 6½s and the two series of 5 per cent bonds are not secured by a mortgage, but are direct obligations. The company has agreed not to abolish any new mortgage, except purchase money mortgages, while any of these bonds are outstanding without equally securing them.

Western Union has no important debt maturity prior to the 6½s, coming due in 1936.

STOCK TRANSFER TAX

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The new federal tax on stock transfers, which took effect June 21, will amount to 4 cents a share on the bulk of listed issues, brokers pointed out, since that average price is now little more than $12. The law provides, however, that in the case of shares selling at $20 or more, the tax will be 5 cents. The Associated Press reported June 21 that the tax was 4 cents up to and including shares selling at $20, and takes this opportunity to correct the matter.

MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Louis G. Kaufman, who was head of the former Chatham-Phenix National Bank, has resigned as chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturers Trust Company. Chatham-Phenix merged with Manufacturers several months ago. Mr. Kaufman remains as a director of Manufacturers Trust Company, but said in his resignation that continued absence from New York made it impossible to continue on the executive committee.

ROADS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RETIRE BONDS

Wall Street Men Think This Necessary Policy to Aid Carriers

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—On the theory that it is good business to spend a quarter to erase a $1 debt, many Wall Street men favor the proposal that Congress empower the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan money to railroads to buy and retire their own bonds.

Their bonds now sell at large discounts. A number of second grade railroad issues are quoted around 20 to 25 cents on the dollar.

While they approve the suggestion, bankers find some serious setbacks. Foremost, probably, would be the need of secrecy if such a plan were to be fully successful. They note that before the Finance Corporation could advance a loan for such purposes, the Interstate Commerce Commission would be required to give its consent publicly. Once the news became public, bankers point out, investors and speculators would await higher prices before they would part with their bonds to the railroad.

The principal advantage of such a program would be in the reduction it might effect in interest charges of the railroads which might be successful in getting such loans.

The Erie, for example, has outstanding a $50,000,000 issue of 5 per cent bonds which now sell around $9,500,000; the Illinois Central has $35,000,000 of 4¾ per cents selling around $8,400,000; the Rock Island, $32,228,000 of 4½ per cents selling around $4,492,000, and the Missouri Pacific, $61,250,000 of 5 per cents selling around $17,150,000. These four issues, alone, representing an aggregate par value of $178,478,000, are selling for total market valuation of $39,542,000, or 22 cents on the dollar. Annal interest charges total $8,675,000.

The importance of taking any action which might lower the interest charges is held by proponents of the plan to be self-evident. The 1931 earning reports of the four roads, for example, showed that income of the Erie last year was $14,906,000 compared with bond interest requirements of $12,422,000; of the Illinois Central $14,444,000, compared with $15,765,000; of the Rock Island, $13,992,000 compared with $13,875,000, and of the Missouri Pacific, $22,048,000 compared with $19,972,000.

Aggregate income of the four roads stood at $65,390,000 compared with aggregate bond interest requirements of $62,034,000—a leeway of about 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, June 22—Referring to legislation being discussed in Senate committee to authorize Reconstruction Finance Corp. to lend to railroads with which to buy their own bonds near prevailing market prices, F. J. Lisman says the plan would strengthen the bond market, which would mean that many banks and insurance companies whose capital is impaired at prevailing price levels would be relieved of anxiety; that this would be followed by reopening of many banks; that a forward movement in the bond market would encourage many investors to feel they are not about to become penniless and would cause them to spend more freely; that it would enable railroads to spend to make up deferred maintenance and for betterments.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	2¾	2¾	2
Bar silver	27⅝c	27⅝c	28¼c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1 @1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1½%
Short bills	1	1	2⅛
3 mos bills	1 @1 1-16	1 @1 1-16*	2⅛
Bar gold	114s	114s 5d	84s 11¼d
Bar silver	16 11-16d	17d	13¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	4
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	6½
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6½
Dallas	3½	London	2½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	5
New York	3	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3½	Riga	6
Richmond	3½	Sofia	8½
San Francisco	3½	Vienna	8
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5
Amsterdam	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Athens	11	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.63½	$3.60½	$4.8665
Cables	3.63⅝	3.60⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393 1-16	.0392¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0511	.0511⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2369	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1390	.1395	.1407
Cz'ch'v'a—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1990	.1970	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0170	.0170	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4039	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1790	.1775	.268
Poland—sloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0825	.0824	.193
Sweden—krona	.1865	.1845	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1948	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2362½	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3037½	.3037½	*
India—rupee	.2712½	.2700	.3650
Japan—yen	.2912½	.2950	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4020	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4212½	.4187½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0755	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8887½	.8600	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4940	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

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New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†30	Ala Pow $6 pf	48	48	48
1	Alum Co Am	23⅛	23	23
1	Alum Co Am pf	35	35	35
6	Am Bever	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7	Am Cyan B	2⅛	2	2⅛
3	Am Gas & El	17½	17⅛	17⅛
1	Am Sup Power	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Am Sup P 1 pf	38½	38⅛	38½
1	Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	¾	¾
†50	Arundel Corp	16	16	16
4	As G & El A	1⅝	1½	1⅝
11	Atlas Util	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
	B			
2	Buf N&E P pf	16½	16½	16½
	C			
1	Cab & Wire B	1-16	1-16	1-16
1	Carnation	8	8	8
4	Cent Pub S A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Cent St El	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Chesebro	67	67	67
24	Cities Service	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
†10	ColumG&E cv pf (5)	49½	49¼	49½
2	Cord Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2	Cety	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Curtis Mfg A	3½	2⅜	3½
	D			
2	Deere & Co	4⅝	4½	4¼
	E			
3	Eisler Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23	El BSh (6%f)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
2	El BSh pf (6)	21	20½	20¼
7	Europ El A	2	1⅞	2
	F			
1	Fairchild Av A	9-16	9-16	9-16
2	Ford M Can A	7	7	7
	G			
2	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Gen El Ltd ret	6	6	6
1	Gold Seal Elec	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Goldman Sachs	1½	1⅛	1⅜
	H			
1	Huyler's Del	½	½	½
2	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
	I			
1	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
	L			
†10	Long Is L pf	61	61	61
	M			
4	Mid West Util	5-16	5-16	5-16
3	Mount Prod	3	3	3
	N			
†50	Nat P&L 6% pf	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
†30	N Eng Pow pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Newmont Min	6	6	6
2	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
	P			
9	Pennroad	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1	Pioneer Gold M	3	3	3
	R			
1	Radio Prod	3	3	3
1	Relian Intl A	⅝	⅝	⅝
	S			
7	St Regis Pap	1½	1¼	1½
1	Schulte R Est	⅜	⅜	⅜
22	Sec Allied Crp nv	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Selected Indus	1-16	1-16	1-16
9	St Oil Ind	18	17¾	18
†20	St Oil Ky	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	Stand Pub Ser A	1½	1½	1½
	T			
3	Tampa El	19	19	19
†60	Tri State T&T pf	6½	6½	6½
	U			
1	Ungerleider Fin	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Unit Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	United Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼
2	Unit Gas pf	15	14¾	15

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	90	90	90
6	Ala Pow 4½s '67	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
1	Am Com Pw 6s '40	1½	1½	1½
20	Am G&E 5s 2028	73¾	73½	73½
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	46¼	45¾	46
7	Am Roll M 5s '48	39½	39	39
4	Am Roll M 4½s '33	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	Appal Gas 6s '45 B	4½	4½	4½
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	74	74	74
3	Asso G&E 5s '50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
17	Asso G&E 5s '68	17¾	17¼	17¼
6	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	14	13¾	14
4	As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	19	19	19
1	AsTel&Tel 5½s '55 A	28	28	28
4	BellTelCan 5s'55A	87	87	87
1	BellTelCan 5s'57B	87	87	87
1	Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	101	101	101
1	Caterp Tr 5s '35	81½	81½	81½
2	CentIllPS 5s'56E	66	66	66
1	Cent P&L 5s '56	53	53	53
1	Cent Pw 5s '57 D	56½	56½	56½
1	Cent St El 5½s'54	23¾	23¾	23¾
4	Cent St El 5s'48	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	28	27½	27½
1	Chic Dist El4½s'70A	65½	65½	65½
90	Cities Ser 5s'50	27½	26⅛	26⅛
3	Cities Ser G 5½s'42	42¼	42	42
7	Cities Ser Pw5½s'52	31	29⅞	31
5	Cleve El Ill 5s'61B	101½	101½	101½
7	Comwlt Ed 5s'53A	93⅝	93¼	93¼
3	Cmwlt Ed 5s'54B	93	92¾	92¾
2	Cmwlt Ed 4½s'56C	84	84	84
5	Cmwlt Ed 4½s'60E	84	83½	84
13	Cmwlt Ed 4s '81 F	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2	Com P&L 5s '57	45⅛	45½	45½
8	Cons G Balt5½s'52E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Cons Gas Ut 6½s'43A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5	Cons Gas U 6s'43A	23⅛	22⅝	22½
16	Cont G&El 5s'58A	45½	45	45
10	Crane Co 5s '40	50⅝	50½	50⅝
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	57¼	57¼	57¼
2	Det C Gas 5s'58E	66½	66	66
4	Duq Ltg 4½s '57 B	96⅛	96½	96½
16	Ed El Ill 5s'35	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4	Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
16	Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	33⅛	3	33
3	Emp O&R 5½s'42	32	31½	31½
11	Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	58⅛	57½	57½
1	Gary E&G 5s'34 A	51½	51½	51½
2	Gatineau Pow 5s'56	56	55½	55½
3	Gatineau Pow 6s'41B	40	½40½	40½
1	Gen Bronze 6s'40	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Gen Mot Accp 5s'35	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	G Fh Util 6½s'56	24	24	24
8	Ge Wat Wks 5s'43A	28	27¼	28
5	G Wat Wks 6s'44B	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Geo Pow 5s'67	78½	78¼	78¼
2	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	65	65	65
2	Houst G Gas 6s'43A	31	31	31
3	Houst L&P 4½s'78D	81	80	81
2	Idaho Pow 5s'47	90½	90½	90½
2	Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1	Ill Pw&Lt 5½s'57	38	38	38
1	Inv Serv 5s '50	23½	23½	23½
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	52	52	52
2	Int Pub Ser 4½s '58	60½	60½	60½
2	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61B	69	69	69
2	Jer Ct P&L 4½s '61C	79	79	79
5	Jones & Laugh 5s '39	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	68	68	68
1	Louis P&L 5s '57	76	76	76
1	Manit Po 5½s '51A	38	38	38
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	71½	71½	71½
3	Mid West Util 5s '33	5	5	5
5	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	75	74¾	75
2	Miss P&Lt Co 5s'57	68	68	68
8	Monongs WP5½s53B	64	64	64
15	Natl El Pw 5s'78	5½	4½	4½
12	Nat Pw&Lt 5s2030B	53	52¼	52¼
3	Nat Pub Ser 5s'78	14	13¼	14
5	N Eng G&E 5s'50	45½	45½	45½
8	N E Gas&El 5s'47	47¼	46⅞	47¼
10	N E Pw 5½s '54	40	40	40
2	NY&W Ltg 4s 2004	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	NY Ed 5s '51 C	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Niag Falls Pw 6s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8	Nor Oh Pw&Lt5½s51	89½	89½	89½
4	Nor West Pw 6s '60	14	14	14
3	Ohio Edison 5s '60	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	Ohio Pw 5s'52 B	91½	91½	91½
10	Ohio Pw 4½s'56D	82¾	82¾	82¾
2	Ohio Pb Ser 5s'54 D	70	70	70
16	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	87⅝	87¼	87¼
1	Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Pac P&L 5s'55	65¼	64	64
6	Penn-Oh Ed 5½s'59B	55	54⅛	54⅛
1	Penn O P&L 5½'54A	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3	Penn Pow 5s'56	86⅝	86½	86½
2	Peop Lt&P 5s'79 ww	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1	Phila El Pw 5½s'72	101½	101½	101½
3	Poor & Co 6s'39	48	48	48
1	Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	74	74	74
2	Pb Ser N Ill 4½'81F	66	66	66
2	Pb Ser Okla 5s'57D	61½	61½	61½
5	Pb Ser Sub 5½s'49A	42	41½	41½
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	61⅜	60½	60½
1	Rem Arms 5½s'33	71	71	71
1	Roch Cent P 5s'53	20	20	20
2	Ryerson & Son 5s'43	59½	59¼	59¼
2	Safe H Wat 4½s'79	91¼	91¼	91¼
9	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	54½	54¼	54½
2	So Cal Ed 5s '54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4	So Car Pow 5s '57	51¼	51¼	51¼
5	Stand G&E 6s '51	38¼	37½	37½
1	Stand G&E 6s '66	39½	39½	39½
1	Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
18	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	36	35	35½
2	Stand Tel 5½s '43	31	31	31
1	S'power Ill 4½s '70	60	60	60
5	Swift & Co 5s '44	97	97	97
2	Tex City Gas 5s '48	35¼	35	35
7	Union Gulf Cp 5s '50	92	91½	92
1	Un Elec N J 4s '49	92½	92½	92½
3	Un Lt&Pow A	2	1⅞	1⅞
2	Un Lt & P 6½s '74	36¼	36¼	36¼
5	Un Lt&P 6s '75	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Un Lt&Rys 5½s '52	35½	35½	35½
1	West Tex Util 5s'57A	38½	38½	38½

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
9	Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	34½	32½	34½
7	Europ Mtg 7s'67C	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
1	F Bohem Gl W 7s'57	38	38	38
6	Ger Cons M 6s'47	22¾	22¼	22¼
2	It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	Prussia El 6s '54	21	21	21
5	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	23	23	23
2	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	24¾	24¾	24¾
5	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	23½	23½	23½
2	Terni Elec 6½s '53	45½	45	45½
10	Un Indust 6½s '41	32	30½	30½
6	Un Indust 6s '45	31½	30½	30½

†Actual sales. xdEx-dividend. exFirst sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPaid so far this year.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.47⅞	.48⅛	.46⅞	.48⅛	+ ⅛
September	.50¼	.50⅝	.49⅝	.50⅜	+ ⅛
December	.53½	.53⅝	.52⅛	.53⅜	+ ⅛
Corn					
July	.29⅝	.30	.29⅝	.30	+ ⅛
September	.31⅝	.31⅞	.31⅝	.31⅞	..
December	.33	.33⅛	.31⅞	.33⅛	+ ⅛
Oats					
July	.20	.20⅛	.20	.20⅛	— ⅛
September	.20⅛	.20⅛	.20½	.20⅛b	
December	.23⅛	.23⅛	.23⅛	.23⅛	
Lard					
July	4.12	4.15	4.10	4.10a	—.07
September	4.25a	4.22	4.20	4.20	—.03
January	4.17a	..	..	4.12	—.05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.54⅛	.53⅝	.54⅛	+ ⅛
October	.57	.55⅝	.56⅝	+ ⅛
December	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56⅝	+ ⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.42	.40⅞	.41⅞	
September	.43⅛	.42⅜	.43⅛	+ ⅛
December	.46⅝	.45⅝	.46⅝	+ ⅛

INSULL AUCTION POSTPONED

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The auction of Insull Utilities Investment and Corporation Securities Company stocks held as collateral by New York banks was again postponed today, this time to July 28.

O'Brion Russell & Co

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street, Boston. Telephone Hubbard 8760

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RAYON YARN PRICES AGAIN REDUCED BY TUBIZE CHATILLON

Tubize Chatillon Corporation, the third largest producer of rayon in the United States, has made its second reduction in yarn prices within less than a month.

It amounts to 10 cents a pound on 150 denier Viscose lustrous and semi-dull yarns and to 18 cents on 150 denier Chardonize yarn, prices on which were not reduced at the time. Chardonize cut other prices May 26.

The following statement was made: "In view of chaotic conditions in the rayon market since the announcement of the new price lists by leading producers, the latter part of May, which this company and most consumers of yarn deplore, we believe it in best interests of producers, users and distributors to announce a definite price policy on all types of synthetic yarns."

Heretofore the company guaranteed consumers against reductions in prices on Chardonize yarn, but this guarantee has been withdrawn with the new price schedule now in effect.

NEED FOR WHITE SEWING MACHINE RECEIVER DENIED

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22—Denial that there is any present need for appointment of a receiver and that it is in any immediate danger of having forced sales of any of its property is made by White Sewing Machine Corporation in an answer filed in chancery court here to receivership suit filed against it recently by Morris B. Levy, Yonkers, N. Y.

The answer declares the corporation's cash is such that it could pay interest on its debentures, but, in view of prevailing business conditions, it deems that conservation of cash for the time being is essential to best interests of the corporation.

The answer neither admits nor denies insolvency in the equity sense, although it declares the corporation is solvent in a sense that its assets exceed liabilities and declares that the Chemical National Bank of New York, trustee under the indenture under which the debentures were issued in 1926, has not written the corporation declaring the principal amount of the debentures or the interest thereon to be due and payable.

STEADY PACE IN HARDWARE MARKET

Retail selling of seasonable hardware is moving steadily, if quietly, along at a rate approximating that of May and early June.

The rise in retail prices is regarded as a hopeful promise for the future. Stocks are at a minimum and must be replaced, so wholesalers and manufacturers are in a greater measure preparing their lines in the expectation that the growth will continue.

CONSTRUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND

Contracts awarded for construction in New England during the first half of June totaled $5,410,200, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This contrasts with a total of $6,240,400 for the comparable period of May and $12,882,000 for the first half of June, 1931.

INT'L HARVESTER GETS ORDER

International Harvester Company has been awarded contract for 300 5250-pound truck chassis, costing $746 each.

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Hand Knitted Fashions

By HELENE VOLKA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH the growing interest in hand-knitted fashions mounting steadily during the last year, the major interest of women familiar with knitting requirements appears to focus upon the hand-knitted dress. The reason is not far to seek: Knitted dresses today have a value in the wardrobes of women that lends them a peculiar prestige. Prohibitive cost, until recent reductions made headway, contributed much to their exalted style status. Even today a guaranteed hand-knitted production, faultlessly graded, sag-proof, and of flawless stitchery throughout, cannot be obtained under $80, the price being quoted by the director of an art colony devoted to such productions in silk or a blending of silk and wool yarns.

Previously, quotations rarely dropped below $125, for all orders were placed on individual sizing, color choice and decision as to decorative details. Few factories have survived the strain of attempting to handle an expansive progressive business, owing to the constant return of orders for individual corrections. Women of carefully coördinated wardrobes require perfection of fit beyond almost any other single requirement and the initial success of hand-knitted suits and dresses was due to the unqualified approval bestowed upon them by women who wintered at Aiken, Camden, Miami, Palm Beach, and the California resorts. Factories specializing in the hand-knitted garment are located far from metropolitan centers, with delays involved in matters of returns for improving special points.

Another detail of this very special business of catering to a discriminating and exacting clientele is that peculiar tendency of its factory workers to lay down their knitting and walk out, if displeased with over disciplinary measures on the part of the management. And it is well known that inharmonious working conditions will result in irregularities, miscounted stitches, instructions overlooked, in the finished garment.

Under present conditions, the adoption of dress knitting by good or even average knitters should grow apace. Very good reasons, however, have prevented until recently the overcoming of the difficulties that have beset individual effort, or even the attempts of small, friendly groups to surmount such difficulties as have to do with sizing peculiarities; also to prevent sagging and bagginess, so frequently the aftermath of untrained work, which is a recognized necessity in dress knitting that halts the progress of careless amateurs.

Meeting New Demands

This year the woolen note has been persistently heard as finer and finer woolen yarns have appeared in use in the dress, millinery and accessory fields. Logically, the response in the hand-knit division has been conspicuous since the entire tradition of this craft rests upon its historic woolen developments, although the modern hand-knitted dress achieved its first overwhelming success with silk yarns, or a slight admixture of wool with silk.

To meet the new and now clamorous demand for a knitted dress of fine wool yarn that is adapted to both town and college wear, a yarn company has brought out two models created by the experts of their organization, especially to meet the vacation demands of knitters trained to the finer work of handcraft specialties. Whether the vacation period is spent in camp, in resort hotels, or within the household given to entertaining throughout the summer, it is possible to enter upon one's early autumn activities with a knitted dress, ideal as to construction, color charm and fitness of type, entirely the result of one's own efforts.

This is good news, in that it has to do with the overcoming of the professionalism of sizing and grading so that an amateur may attack the problems involved with confidence. In the work undertaken by this company's experts, the grading of the armhole has been achieved so that, throughout its long period of usefulness, it retains a firm tailored appearance and fit. Bagginess of the upper arm sleeve section is prevented, as in the hip section. The non-sag hem becomes a certainty and "hiking up" is positively under control. Accuracy is the secret of the new achievement, however. In view of the remarkable wearing qualities of this type of garment and the fact that its wearer has only to appear among friends and acquaintances to be greeted by a chorus of Oh's and Ah's, the pleasure such a performance gives to others proves to be no small part of one's legitimate reward.

Color Decisions

Apart from this, there is the joy of having one's effort manifest certain artistic convictions as to color, of authoritative art values that will retain their depth and beauty so long as the garment is worn, if made of yarn which has also been sunproofed and waterproofed.

It is a good general rule to ponder well the color choice for a hand-knitted dress. The wearing qualities being what they are, the color choice becomes a matter of careful forethought, and extremes of high fashion as well as the overworked staples should be avoided. Should blue offer one the greatest satisfaction, by all means choose a blue from the floral or jewel ranges.

In particular, acquainting oneself with an overworked blue in the department stores, probably being disposed of in drastic sales, becomes the better part of wisdom, as this enables one to avoid making a wrong choice for lack of common-sense "awareness." Should one's favorite color be red, be careful to study all the reds of the yarn chart. Utilize two tones if possible, and at the moment of purchasing the yarn realize that the very virtue of long wear in a knitted dress subjects one to the comments of one's friends in due time if careless selection is not avoided; and, of course, there are glorious reds of which one never wearies.

The same is true of greens. Brown, now a high-fashion choice, is rich in tonal values; yet because it has been so long regarded as a staple color, women frequently accept its dullest, least expressive shades as a matter of course. And it must not be overlooked as a final color point that the hand-knitted dress can be a color masterpiece, whether it be worked out in brilliant or subdued shades, in solid color, or by contrasts.

Choice of Models

Of the two types of dress here illustrated, the single rever, buttoned-down-the-front model offers the logical town-wear choice, although its fitness for college use is obvious. It presents an opportunity for color contrast, two-tone development, or solid color with a white or eggshell rever. For sizes 16 to 18, 19 balls of yarn are required.

The second model introduces the gay possibilities of color invariably presented in an out-and-out sports creation. Its stitchery is effective, yet easier in the handling than the conservative type just considered. In more sober coloring and completed by sleeves, quite another styling would result, but these are decisions that should rest upon experience and expert consultation when the yarn is purchased. This model requires 12 balls of yarn.

In conclusion it must be stated that the making indoors at home, at camp or on summer piazza of hand-knit dresses is not for one who arrives at hasty conclusions. Problems involving accuracy, judgment, taste, not to mention patience, persistence and perseverance, keep pace with every progressive inch to the hemline. And at the moment of triumphant conclusion one is apt to say, sotto voce, Well, that was a character builder!

The Christian Science Monitor. By McManus Studios

Left—This Smartly Practical Model in Chocolate Brown, Shown by Courtesy of Alice Maynard, May Have a Rever of Eggshell, Canary, Chartreuse or Turquoise. Right—Summer Sports Invite Tangerine and Sulphur Yellow With White, or Periwinkle Blue With White. Autumn Brings the Thought of Bronze or Beet Root Red in Three-Tone Gradations or the New Blue-Green With Two Marigold Yellows. Courtesy B. Altman & Co. Models Designed for the Columbia Yarn Co.

The Christian Science Monitor

Pajamas of Gray Jersey With Sweater of Gray and Navy Blue. Sun Hat of Gray Straw. From Jean Patou.

Colorful Seaside Costumes

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

WHILE the Parisienne is keeping strictly to her favorite somber colors, particularly black, for her town clothes, she goes to the other extreme when it comes to those which she is ordering for her summer sojourn at the seaside, and runs the gamut of all the colors of the rainbow. Bright yellow, orange, red, azure, green and royal purple—all these appear, singly and in combination, in the pajama suits and other beach costumes which she will wear during the season at Deauville, Le Touquet, Monte Carlo, Cannes or Antibes.

Although the pajama is decidedly on the wane for indoor wear, it still reigns supreme as the costume for the seaside. One wonders at its continued popularity, for it really is not nearly so practical or comfortable as the short wrap-around skirt and loose jacket of heavy linen or light woolen material, worn over the swimming suit and, furthermore, it is becoming only to the slight young figure. However, the fact remains that the pajama costume will probably be worn by at least ninety out of a hundred of the women who will spend the summer at the fashionable Continental resorts.

There can be very little variation in the design of the pajama suit—loose trousers, a sleeveless bodice or blouse and a short, loose jacket—these are its component parts, and barring the fact that the majority of the trousers of this year's vintage are a little shorter, reaching to the ankle instead of to the instep (which is much more comfortable for walking), there is very little change from the pajama of last season.

One-Piece Pajamas

The favorite design for the pajama is that which has the trousers and bodice in one piece. The latter is usually double-breasted with a square cut neck at the front with the shoulder straps carried down to the waistline at the back, sometimes crossed in the middle of the back but more often extending straight to the waistline and attached to the belt. A sleeveless or short-sleeved blouse of bright cotton or linen may be worn under this when one is not wearing the swimming suit. The old-fashioned checked gingham is often used for this blouse. Lyolene uses this material a great deal and makes the blouse with short ufled sleeves and a round "Peter Pan" collar tied with a big gingham bow.

Mary Nowitsky (the "mother" of the pajama costume) has several new designs in her summer collection. The loveliest of these is of beige, heavy corded silk (didn't we us to call it "ottoman silk?"). A row of beige bone buttons starts from one side of the square neck and is continued down the bodice and trousers. The back is cut in oblong shape and there is one wide horizonal band across the opening near the waistline. On the oppos te side from the buttons, two long, narrow scarfs of red and yellow striped silk are thrust through slits, one above the other and hang well below the waistline, giving the necessary touch of bright color.

Another model is in pale blue silk men's shirting, its wide trousers cut with godets and with a little patch pocket on the outside of each leg, below the hipline. The short-sleeved bodice has a slight draping at the neck and a twist of the silk forms the belt. Scotch plaid in a soft red and blue woolen is used for the wide trousers and sleeveless bodice of another model, worn with a long-sleeved, semifitting jacket, reaching two or three inches below the waist, of red jersey with a narrow band of navy blue around the edges and buttoned straight up the front with red buttons. A striking costume, also by Mme. Nowitsky, has the pajamas and sleeveless bodice of heavy crepe-de-chine in wide stripes of dark gray and white, and a long-sleeved jacket of white linen with cuffs and revers of the striped crepe. A novelty in this collection is a little apron of red and white checked crepe-de-chine with two little triangular pockets. One corner forms the bib and another reaches nearly to the knees at the front while the two remaining corners are tied at the waistline at the back. A great success of this collection is a real Scotch kilt which reaches just to the knees and is worn over the swimming suit in place of pajamas.

Diagonal Stripes

Vera Borea has an attractive pajama costume which has the trousers and loose jacket of heavy beige woolen material of a corduroy weave and a blouse of the same material in red and beige, wide, diagonal stripes, which is buttoned down one under-arm seam and attached to the treasures by a row of the same beige bone buttons along the waistline at the back. Another of Mme. Borea's models is of blue and white checked heavy cotton. This has the double-breasted bodice with square red buttons and a belt of braided red leather.

Patou's latest pajama costumes consist of big trousers of a new heavy jersey in a plain dark color, black, navy blue or brown, which is woven in alternating horizontal stripes of dull and shiny surface, and a short, sleeveless overblouse, cut in a little point at the back of the waistline, of striped jersey in two colors, yellow and brown, black and white, navy blue and beige, with a narrow leather belt of the darker color.

A very effective, but quite simple pajama costume, designed by Yvonne Carette, has wide trousers of navy blue flannel, with zipper fastenings at the sides, and a sleeveless bodice and a loose, long-sleeved jacket of wide navy blue and white striped crepe-de-chine.

Linen is being used a great deal for the pajama costume, sometimes in the natural color, but more often in white, navy or butcher's blue. Captain Molyneux has a pajama in butcher's blue linen with double-breasted bodice with bright red buttons. Shantung is also used, but this is not nearly so practical. And speaking of shantung, Mlle. Chanel uses this material in a novel manner. Her latest pajama costumes are of gayly striped jersey and over this she shows a big square of shantung in a plain color, with several rows of stitching around the edge. This may be worn as a skirt over the swimming suit or the pajama by fastening it around the waist, with the opening at one side, or it may be tied around the neck and serve as a cape.

Several houses are showing "shorts" of linen, flannel or Turkish toweling designed to be worn over the damp swimming suit in place of the long pajama. One well-known designer has a suit consisting of a loose jacket, a tailored blouse and "plus fours" in linen crash which between ourselves is just about the ugliest thing imaginable!

A new form of the "wrap-around" skirt is being shown by Augusta-bernard. This is of heavy white linen worn with a plain bodice cut with a square neck and crossed bands at the back. A wide band of navy blue linen forms the belt and is carried in a diagonal line for several inches down one side of the back where the skirt is fastened with four or five white pearl buttons. Vera Borea has a practical idea for a beach skirt which is simply two big squares of Turkish toweling, which may be white or in a color, fastened around the waist, one around the front and the other around the back overlapping at the sides. One may add to this a loose, sleeveless jacket of the same toweling and have a complete costume. Mme. Borea has another costume of the same material which consists of a wrap-around skirt of white toweling lined with turkey red and a short jacket of red jersey, worn over a red swimming suit.

There is very little change in this year's swimming suit except that in the majority of the houses it is not so open at the back as that of last year. Heavy jersey or knitted wool are used almost exclusively for this garment and almost without exception in a plain color—white, black, red or blue.

By Pagano-The Christian Science Monitor

DRESS OF PRINTED CREPE

Keeping Cool When Formal.

Bonwit Teller offers this debutante frock in a combination of navy blue and chartreuse or black and chartreuse. The hat photographed is bakou straw with an all-around brim dipping slightly over the right eye and trimmed with a white ornament.

Handwork on Gloves

"DRESSMAKER gloves," as they are sometimes called, owe their name to the fact that they are specially designed to complete an ensemble. Such models are not necessarily handmade but show more or less evidence of handwork in their details, either in fancy stitchery or the addition of novel insettings, flares, godets, cuffs, bands, buttons, gauntlets and the like. These hand-wrought details carry out the color accent of the costume so that the gloves are recognized as an unmistakable unit of the ensemble.

This season, these fanciful touches are not confined to kid gloves but also lend their distinction to those of fabric, the handwork in both embroidery and the insettings being as washable as the glove itself, so that frequent laundering presents no difficulties. On the theory that two colors are smarter than one, contrasting trimmings of piqué, linen and printed cotton are in vogue with white, cream and eggshell fabric gloves. These are especially smart for sports wear.

One of the great French couturières is said to have originated a lisle glove with a smartly flared cuff of crisp piqué, either in self-tone or contrasting color, as preferred. This offered such an easily copied model that women who enjoy hand sewing have taken up the idea and developed it as a new type of fancy work.

For rejuvenating partly worn gloves, this process is unequaled. The slip-on that has stretched too much at the wrist needs only to be lapped to a becoming slimness and provided with two or three gay-colored buttons and loops in order to acquire a wristline of the desired slenderness. If the long glove of last year appears too narrow as it nears the elbow, three slashes at the top inset with wedge-shaped godets of piqué or linen accomplish the fullness needed for smartness. A flared inset is easily introduced by opening the outside seam of a fabric slip-on, the added width commencing just above the wrist bone. The flare may be attached to the edges of the glove with heavy machine stitching or a simple line of hand embroidery in chainstitch or outline. A closely set line of tiny colored buttons provides still another method of trimming the stitched edges.

Length can be added to a short glove in many decorative ways which make it possible to use to good advantage the tops of elbow-length gloves, the hand portion of which has ceased to be wearable. The added top may be attached by machine hemstitching or under stitched bands of another material, but the stitching must, of course, be done with washable thread or silk. Cuffs of various shapes, either plain or scalloped, are easily attached to wrist-length gloves and offer an effective way of bringing up to date one's gloves of a former season, especially if color contrast is introduced.

Fashion Nuggets

The styles in evening wraps are many and diversified. Cape effects and waist-length jackets with bracelet sleeves are among them. One of the most popular modes at the present time is a rather boxy type of jacket stopping at the waistline, the elbow sleeve terminating in a huge, accentuated puff. The long scarf is cleverly cut in line with the coat and worn crossed over the chest, with ends thrown back over the shoulders.

Cotton dresses increase in popularity. This material is being utilized in all types of garments. Eyelet batiste in navy and brown are specially designed for street wear. Some of the new batistes for afternoon and evening are so fine in texture, and the patterns so unique, they are often mistaken for lace. Short sleeves are being shown, but here again the cape is favored.

The new reds, varying from strawberry-pink to a deep red, are in high style. Lovely chiffon prints in these tones, with a blond shade as a background make fetching dressy afternoon gowns. Deep red accessories, including shoes, when worn with such shades as mint-green, or chalk-pink, in contrast, are extremely pleasing.

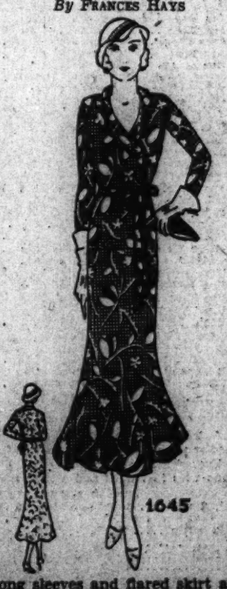
The new silhouette for evening, while closely outlining the figure, shows a graceful low hip-fullness which gradually terminates in a voluminous hemline. The tendency to a more decided curve at the waist is accentuated by this mode. Mousseline-de-soie over imported prints and plain chiffons are the popular fabrics.

Much attention is given to the swagger coat, its first appearance being made in novelty fabric and tweeds, but on account of its chic, other materials have swung into prominence, the latest being a coarse, heavy silk suitable for semi-dressy wear and spectator sports.

Satin combined with wool is a seasonable combination for the mid-season coat. It is not only chic but comfortable for those preferring a light wrap for the warmer weather. The satin forms the sleeves and upper bodice of the coat, which is so cleverly designed that the idea of combination is almost entirely eradicated.

Style Sketches

By FRANCES HAYS



Long sleeves and flared skirt are responsible for the stylish appearance of this "Charmfast" voile. Ask at your favorite store for "Trixie" dress #1645. Priced at $1.95. Sizes 36 to 46, in all popular colors. Made by Osgood and Sons Inc., Decatur, Illinois.

To Hem a Coat

HAVE you not sometimes seen coats (or perhaps worn them) which at the lower edge had a bulging, blistered, wrinkled appearance, indicating that they had not been properly turned up? An improperly turned coat edge looks unsightly and can be quite easily avoided when the length or lining is being altered.

At the lower ends of the front facing the outside and facing are stitched in a seam inside, then turned to the right side, where this seam is pressed flat. Naturally, at this place there is not much of an allowance needed, merely enough for the seam, but the rest of the hem requires more material for turning up. There should be at least two inches allowed for this hem. After turning the hem up and making sure that the coat hangs straight and evenly, the hem should be basted in and then tacked at the top edge of the material. This should be done with a large loose catch-stitch, catching the hem edge to the coat material and taking care not to take up more than a single thread on the right side, but making the stitches on the wrong side at least an inch in length. These stitches will then be quite invisible from the right side of the garment.

There are several methods of turning up the lining, all of them good and practical. If there is an inner lining, which is usually of flannel, the silk and flannel should be basted together at the edge, then a hem of an inch or so can be made with all the edges turned in and lightly felled to the flannel which places the hem between the lining and outside. The lining should be left long enough to completely cover the turned-up coat edge with its catch stitching. Tack both lining and outside together at the seams, and fasten ends of the facing where it covers the end of the hem.

When there is no inner lining, the silk lining can be turned in about an inch above the coat edge and lightly hemmed down. First lay the coat on a table with its lining side up, toward you; stretch the coat lengthwise as much as possible, then place a number of pins some inches above the lower edge, fastening the lining and outside together. Then turn the lining in at the bottom the desired amount and pin again at intervals, keeping the coat material smooth and even. Baste lightly to the inside of the hem only, and try the coat on. See that there is no tautness or wrinkling at the lower edge. Should there be any irregularity, rip the basting loose at this point and loosen or tighten the lining as may be needed to have it lie smooth. It can be easily seen whether the lining is too long or short, as it will either pull or hang below the coat edge.

Still another way of finishing the lower edge of the lining is to allow several extra inches in length, which will lie as a fold over the coat hem, completely concealing it and providing material for later repairs or alterations at the bottom. After allowing this extra length, hem the edges as outlined above, then at the center back, and at the side seams place several inches of catching stitching (using small stitches) which will lightly tack the lining in place horizontally an inch above the hem. The surplus can be brought down smoothly over this sewing and the entire fold pressed down over the edge of the coat.

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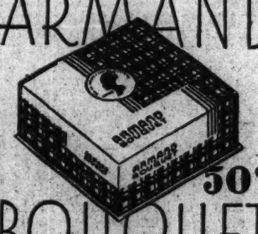

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Pu Yi's Régime in Manchukuo Due to Coup of Small Clique

Japanese Adventurers, Headed by Doihara, Held to Be Responsible for Restoration of Manchu Dynasty—Other Groups Won Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—When Hsuan Tung, the last Manchu Emperor of China (Henry Pu Yi), assumed office as head of the new state of Manchuria-Mongolia (Manchukuo), a definite victory was marked up for a comparatively small group of Japanese military adventurers headed by Major-General Doihara, former adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

But victory came only after a prolonged struggle with powerful Japanese civilian and military opponents, resulting in one important compromise. These opponents have not yet been convinced of the wisdom of the entire Doihara scheme, and the experiment is being watched by critical Japanese leaders, who may yet drastically change the form and personnel of the new state.

Colonel Doihara, as he was known until February last, has supported with almost fanatical enthusiasm for several years a scheme for restoration of a Manchu empire in Manchuria-Mongolia as a means of eliminating the growing friction between Chinese and Japanese interests and individuals in that region. Slowly he has won over the most important military leaders to this scheme, yielding to his opponents only the one point that the new state take the form of a nominal republic, instead of an empire.

The Monitor correspondent was in Mukden last November, when Colonel Doihara and his small group of determined associates conveyed Pu Yi from Tientsin to a hot springs resort near Mukden and hurriedly prepared plans to place the former Emperor on a Manchurian throne. Excitement at that time among Japanese groups was intense. The correspondent then interviewed Prince Kung, Pu Yi's cousin and now a Cabinet Minister in the new state. Prince Kung emphatically declared he would never support restoration of the monarchy, adding, however, that his cousin Pu Yi was easily led, and that he feared he might yield to the persuasions of "certain Japanese."

In the light of subsequent events, it appears likely that the Manchus themselves, who fill important rôles in the new state, threw their weight on the side of those advocating a republican form of government. Pu Yi, in interviews with the writer and other correspondents in recent years, has repeatedly expressed the conviction that some sort of republican form of government has come to stay in China.

Late in November the restoration movement suddenly collapsed. Japanese civilian leaders in Mukden were openly relieved. Some of them admitted that General Honjo had proved the deciding factor. He had instructed Colonel Doihara and his associates to suspend their activities, heeding the advice of those Japanese who warned him of the adverse effect upon world opinion of a restoration.

Most Japanese civilians in Mukden at that time were confident that Pu Yi would never be used to head the new state, whatever form it might take. However, they failed to allow for the pertinacity of Colonel Doihara and his associates, who clung to their belief that the new state would be accepted by the Chinese population of Manchuria only if it were headed by Manchus, and that the Japanese could rely only upon Manchus for loyalty.

Eventually they convinced General Honjo, whose success in Manchuria had given him immense prestige and power in Japanese politics. Civilian leaders, whatever their opinions may have been, could not long resist the united convictions of the military. Count Uchida, president of the South Manchuria Railway, who publicly denounced the restoration scheme in November, assisted in the ceremonies in February which made Pu Yi chairman of the state of Manchukuo. Colonel Doihara became a major-general in charge of the Japanese military mission at Harbin.

Control Behind Scenes

The original argument for the "Doihara scheme," as outlined by Japanese in Manchuria, is that although Japanese intend to control the new Manchu state, they must stand behind the scenes. If the new state is to succeed, it must have convincing actors upon the stage. It must gain the support of the millions who will remain and work in the territory.

Restoration of a Manchu dynasty in Manchuria-Mongolia would enlist the support of most of the common people, and also of the conservative official and military classes. They will respect a Manchu emperor, however weak he may be, more than the most able Chinese leader.

Manchus, who have been rudely treated by Republican China, will listen to Japanese promptings, whereas Chinese have already shown that they stubbornly resist enacting the rôles selected for them. The former Manchu Emperor will do what his Japanese advisers tell him and will mount his new throne with millions ready to be loyal to his bidding.

The original scheme was modified in deference to world opinion, but the shadowy little Manchu Emperor was retained as the principal figurehead. The Doihara group argued that his title did not matter to them. Whatever the world called him, to them he would remain an emperor.

In its modified form, the Doihara scheme is being given a trial. Even those Japanese who opposed it are beginning to believe it may succeed. If it does, the Japanese extremists will be content to let matters stand as they are. If it fails, important Japanese leaders have told this correspondent frankly that Japan may yet have to annex Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Female popular duo.
5:10 Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy": sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pop Pirate Club.
5:45 Billie Trask, contralto.
6:00 Sketch, "A Mountain Battle."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:29 Studio period; news.
6:45 Organ and piano duo.
7:00 NBC, "National Open Golf Tournament," Alex Morrison.
7:15 "Tessie the Typist": sketch.
7:30 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time": sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Grace Moore; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum; Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; News.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers": soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:50 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Y. M. C. A. Camp Information.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds: impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Down to the Sea in Ships."
8:15 Candlelight Woodwind Quintet.
8:30 Winston Sharple's Orchestra.
8:45 Reese and White, harmony.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta; talk.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord: sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Arden Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade": orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
5:45 Stylists: soloist; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 CBS, "Convention Press Gallery."
6:45 "Chandu": transcription.
7:00 CBS, Popular soloist programs.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Edgar Wallace story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:15 CBS, Bill Schudt's "Going to Press."
5:30 CBS, Popular programs.
6:30 Time; baseball; organ interlude.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
8:30 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, from Brookline Playground, Will Dodge, conductor; Studio Singers; soloists.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk series.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15-12:00—CBS, Dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, male trio.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, Beautiful Thoughts.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Eddie Deas's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—School Committee talk.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers, Fred Hoey, reporting.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN MEET IN BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 22 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, addressed a conference of north Atlantic section, American Association of University Women, which opened a three-day session today. Prominent educators who will lead discussions include Miss Caroline Whipple, New York, supervisor of adult education; Dr. Anna S. Star, New Jersey, educational chairman; Dr. Ruth Andrus, New York, director of children development; Mrs. Randolph P. Mason, Connecticut, council of international relations.

There are about 200 delegates from 88 branches of the organization in New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware colleges.

AID FOR VETERANS URGED BY BABCOCK

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 21 (AP)—Mr. E. Claude Babcock of Washington, national commander, recommended to the twelfth annual convention of Disabled American Veterans of the World War in his report yesterday that the organization "demand of the Government opportunity to work or 100 per cent disability pay for its members."

"Even today," he said, "14 years after the war, approximately one-fourth of all service-connected disabled men in the United States are employable but unemployed because of World War disabilities."

Honoring King's Mother

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY OBSERVED

Members of British Royalty Attend Unveiling of Monument to the Late Queen Alexandra.

In the group arriving to witness the dedication of the memorial in the garden wall of Marlborough House are (in the foreground) the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Following them are Prince George and the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke and Duchess of York and Lord Harewood.

Practical Aeronautical Awards

Other Professions Can Learn From Boeing Contest Idea—Autogiros for Police Work

THERE is a story going the rounds that a graduate looking for a job walked into a newspaper office, inquired for the city editor and stated his business. When the editor demanded to know the graduate's qualifications as a writer he pulled out his sheepskin and certificate showing that he had "majored" in journalism and was thus "ready to go." The city editor is reported to have glanced at the certificate, looked around cautiously and then held his finger to his lips. "Sh-h-h-h. Don't tell anybody."

Whether this story is true or not it represents a common situation, a lack of practical contact between the graduate and work. It is not too sweeping a statement perhaps to say that full many a graduate would better appreciate a scholarship entitling him to a job than scholarship money or a certificate denoting special knowledge. It is with interest therefore that one notes the announcements of the four winners of the 1932 aeronautical awards of the third annual W. E. Boeing scholarship contest.

These awards, totaling $7300, give each of the four men an entrée into aviation for knowledge of practical value and provide the basis upon which each of them, if he should so decide, can make aviation his regular work. The contest was sponsored by Mr. W. E. Boeing, chairman of the board of directors of United Aircraft, of which the Boeing School of Aeronautics is a subsidiary, and were announced recently by the national committee of award, meeting in Chicago.

The first award, which went to Bradley H. Young, a student of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, is a transport pilot course consisting of 250 hours of flying instruction and 924 hours of ground instruction in the Boeing School of Aeronautics, Oakland, Calif., which will carry him through his "limited commercial" and "limited transport" federal licenses. This will entitle Mr. Young to fly all types of craft up to eight-passenger capacity, including flights for hire. The value of this course is $5200.

The other three awards, won by William F. Milliken Jr. of the University of Maine, James E. Lipp of the California Institute of Technology, and Walter D. Howell of the University of California, offer them a choice of a complete private pilot ground and flying course, a transport pilot ground course, or an intensive master mechanic course covering 1444 hours of ground instruction in practical aeronautics. Under the rules of the award contest each of these students must be able to pass the physical requirements, must rank in the upper half of their classes and have each written a 2000-word essay on an acceptable subject in aeronautics.

The national committee of award was as follows: Dr. Baldwin M. Woods, head of the mechanical engineering department of the University of California, Mr. William B. Stout of the Stout Engineering Laboratories, and Mr. K. A. Kennedy of the traffic department of United Air Lines.

Autogiro Traffic Control

Inventions, oftentimes, are last adopted in the land of their origin. For instance, an American sleeve-valve motor, invented by Charles Y. Knight, did not fare so well in America. But when the motor was introduced into Europe it was quickly adopted. It was finally reintroduced into America where it had a moderate success.

The same rule has apparently applied to the autogiro, invention of the Spaniard Juan de la Cierva. The autogiro made great strides upon its introduction into America, there now being three or four licensed building companies.

But the autogiro is only now gradually coming into favor on the European side of the Atlantic. It was recently chosen by the English police to assist in handling the Derby Day traffic for not the least of the autogiro's peculiarities is its ability to hover, buzzard-like, thus making it ideal for traffic control.

The plane used by the English police was fitted with a Marconi portable telephone transmitter and an aircraft receiver operating on a 100-meter wave. The ground station was similarly equipped so that the two way communication plus the hovering ability of the plane and its maneuverability at low speeds enabled the police to anticipate traffic problems.

The fact that an autogiro can land with a "dead stick" at a slower speed than a parachute jumper, has made the autogiro popular in England as a private sport plane, so consequently amateur records are now being "hung up." Recently Mr. R. A. C. Brie, a private owner, flew an autogiro from London to Renfrew, a distance of 417 miles, making a stop at Newcastle, in 4½ hours' flying time. The London to Cape Town stretch, a favorite with English fliers, is now being traversed in an autogiro by Mr. J. N. Young.

$40,000,000 Is Urged For Illinois Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22—A fourth session of the Illinois General Assembly to consider doubling the $20,000,000 already provided for state emergency relief is being urged as a result of a conference of county emergency relief officials who came here from various parts of the State yesterday.

The present fund was expected to last until March, 1933, but will have been entirely allocated to the counties by August, it was stated. The conference urged additional state relief and also called for federal relief for state use.

While the county authorities were here advocating state legislative action, a Chicago delegation was in Washington urging an increase in Illinois' portion of federal relief funds from $18,500,000 to $30,000,000, by distributing the proposed $300,000,000 on a basis of need and unemployment rather than on population.

Pupils Assail Waste in Schools By Economy Course at Wenatchee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—There is no course in practical economy on the curriculum of the junior high school here, yet it has this spring become a subject which pupils are studying with diligence.

Mr. H. B. Ellison, principal of the school, takes much pride in this extracurricular course which is taught through a special student committee working under the student council. This procedure means a saving of money for taxpayers of the school district and for the school.

The committee recently carried on a field research into the school's wastebaskets and a subsequent mimeographed bulletin revealed a startling waste— no less than 37 per cent of the scratch paper thrown away was unused. There followed a recommendation that more compact figuring and writing be done, and that both sides of the paper be used where work is not for permanent record.

Another time the council pointed out to the students the time wasted by janitors in removing gum from floors and furniture with putty knives. After only one lesson there was a marked improvement.

The student bulletins, mimeographed and distributed each week, are awaited eagerly by the student body for such practical suggestions toward economy as the following:

Don't take chalk from classrooms, our supply is limited. Don't sharpen pencils unnecessarily. Don't mark or tear your books—you can sell a good book for more money next fall. Don't be late bringing excuses and take the time of your teacher. Try to make one notebook do for all subjects. Don't read books while eating, lest they get sticky.

FARMERS' UNION URGES DEMANDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Debate Over Referenda Is Arousing Wide Interest Throughout State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., June 22—Not since the Non-Partisan League's palmiest days have North Dakotans been drawn into such intense discussion as has resulted from initiated laws to be voted on at the June 29 primaries, according to political observers.

Warm debate has developed in the closing days of the campaign over three Farmers' Union measures proposing a five-year partial debt moratorium, outlawry of crop mortgages and abolishment of corporation farming. These measures have forced into the background initiated laws proposed by the North Dakota Taxpayers' Association to reduce real property valuation from 75 to 50 per cent of true value, to reduce mileage allowances of county officials and of state officials and to cut county officers' salaries.

The Farmers' Union declares an emergency exists because agricultural products have been sold on an average below the cost of production since 1922, "due to uncalled for deflation and manipulation of the currency, through and by international bankers."

The Citizens' Protective League is opposing the Farmers' Union measures, particularly the debt moratorium, which is demanded by its sponsors pending passage by Congress of the Frazier farm relief bill proposing to refinance all farm mortgages at 1½ per cent.

Mr. E. E. Green, secretary of the Farmers' Union, termed the measure a "means of constructive reorganization"; declared many farmers are not able to pay debts because of a "disparity for which the farmer is in no way responsible"; said the claim of "class legislation" was "not to be compared to the endless class legislation which has created this tremendous disparity between agriculture and business."

The Protective Leaguers hold the debt moratorium would ruin North Dakota's credit rating for all time, ruin land values, close many schools, cripple if not stifle many government activities and shift a huge additional burden of debt to the shoulders of many taxpayers.

The North Dakota Taxpayers' Association has championed the tax cut laws in meetings throughout the State.

Sentiment for tax reduction has swept the State's taxing bodies into a mood for vigorous use of the pruning knife on budgets the last two years.

Indiana Democrats Nominate McNutt

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22 (AP)—Two World War veterans will contest for Indiana's Governorship in November, each on party platforms calling for submission of the question of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and repeal of the State's "bone dry" enforcement act.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt of Bloomington, dean of the law school at Indiana University and former national commander of the American Legion, was nominated by the Democratic state convention yesterday. He was unopposed, two other candidates having withdrawn. Mr. McNutt will oppose Mr. Raymond S. Springer of Connersville, first commander of the Indiana department of the Legion, nominated recently by the Republican state convention.

The Democrats will place in the field against the veteran Republican United States Senator James E. Watson, Mr. Frederick Vannuys of Indianapolis, who won the nomination over Mr. Walter Myers, also of Indianapolis. Platforms of the parties are similar, each recommending submission of the repeal question to nonpartisan state conventions and declaring against return of the saloon.

INSURANCE CO. PASSES DIVIDEND

Providence-Washington Insurance Company postponed action on the June 30 dividend. Three months ago 45 cents a share was paid on the $10 par stock, compared with 55 cents previously.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY for women of vision and culture with Book Trails, the new collection of literature for children; college or equivalent; home or business experience. For such person seeking real future, not just temporary job, we offer an interesting commission income. See or write nearest office. SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Publishers. 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 565 Fifth Ave., New York; 536 Western Ave., Waterloo, Iowa; 626 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco; 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED home manager, including directing of help, offers her services in any housekeeping capacity; fond of children; best of references; go anywhere. CA. 4150-W. MRS. JOSEPHINE MATCHETT, 964 S. High St., Columbus, O.

TO LET—FURNISHED

GREENSBURG, PA. — Furnished 7-room house; summer or yearly; finest neighborhood; all conveniences; moderate price. MRS. JOHN HAMILTON, 213 North Maple Ave.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR THE BABY

An exclusive line of exquisite Dresses, Rompers, Sweaters, etc., sizes up to three years. Prices $1.50 and up. Money refunded if merchandise unsatisfactory, if returned in good condition.
THE HOUSE OF PRISCILLA
MEDFORD, MASS.

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MANUFACTURER of exclusive cosmetic; nationally distributed; starts you in profitable cash business; cash for merchandise only investment required; sales help given. DIXON, Westport, Conn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Large sunny 2-room apartment, 4 doors from Public Garden. Comm. 1819 or Milton 4716 after June 15.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—Attractive 3-room apartment; kitchen, kitchenette, refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-6943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 112 Central Park South, facing Park—Living room, bedroom, bath, pantry, foyer; hotel service; reasonable to Sept. 15. Phone Circle 7-7900 (Apartment 13-C).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—6-room apartment, all improvements; near subway, church, Park. Tel. South 8-6869. ALMQUIST.

FOR ADULTS only who can and will pay a fair rent for a fair value; 4-5-6-room apartments in well-managed buildings. WM. JAQUES, 83 Browne St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 4984; references required.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Attractive apartments of 1-2 rooms, bath, open fireplace; all improvements; entrance on private court; rental $40-$65. See Supt., 1 Minetta Lane, or MISS MINOR, 55 Christopher St., New York City. Chelsea 2-4579.

NEW YORK CITY, 730 WEST 170TH STREET
Corner, near Broadway, Riverside Drive; school
24-hour elevator service
3-4 ROOMS; refrigeration
Low Rentals—Summer Concession

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—New 6-room apartment, sun parlor, garage; rent reduced from $60 to $53. Telephone Parkway 1838-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5683.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 5-10, boys 6-13. MRS. SEE, P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Temporary home for Richard 9, Joyce 4½; mother seeking employment. FAITH SCHREIBER, 83 Dartmouth St. Monroe 5456-M.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

MAINE COAST—Modern 8-room cottage, bath; fine location; reasonable; August, September. Box 94, Winthrop, Maine.

NEW and attractive 5-room furnished bungalow with garage. Address ROBIN'S NEST, Friendship Street, Jamestown, R. I., opposite Newport.

POINT SHIRLEY, WINTHROP, MASS. Small furnished cottages to let for season; American neighborhood; 1 minute from beach, 30 minutes from Boston; metropolitan water, gas and electricity. Tel. Ocean 1445-R Sundays; Lib. 0841 weekdays. A. E. HASKELL, Owner, 92 Sundine Ave.

TO LET at Hampton Beach, one 4-room, one 7-room cottage, city water, gas, sewer connection; 2 minutes to beach; near everything. 2130 Haverhill (Mass.).

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

PENNICHUCK FARM offers pleasant surroundings, comfortable rooms, good food, to 3 guests; modern conveniences; write for photographs and terms. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Attractive farm, excellent food; many beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; refined American adults desired; $16 to $21 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

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COUPLE for place at seashore; man as butler, chauffeur; wife do cooking and housework for family of 6; remuneration small but comfortable summer amid pleasant surroundings provided. Write Box X-37, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TUTOR, mature man, capable helping boy make up seventh grade including first year Latin and French; board and room for summer on country estate. Write Box C-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY staying at hotel in Asbury Park for the summer desires companion during day while husband is at business; remuneration $10 per week with lunches for five days weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.—For rent July and August, adults, part of well-furnished home; convenient to Brick Church Station; screened porch, garage; references exchanged; $125 month. Or. 3-6774.

FURNISHED 4-room bungalow, garage, Westinghouse refrigerator; summer months; $85.00 month; continuous hot water. 25 Boone St., Yonkers, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA MAIN LINE AT DEVON, PA.—Furnished or unfurnished; 2 acres old shade, unusual house, 4-car garage; immediate possession. Write P. O. Box 145, Devon, Pa.

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NEW YORK CITY, 285 Madison Ave.—Practitioner's office 3 afternoons a week; very reasonable. Atwater 9-6773.

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NORTHERN WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Will accommodate 2 or 3 July, August; 4 rooms, one double, 2 baths, sleeping porch, wide piazza; privacy; 1-car garage; in beautiful open country; reasonable; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. mornings South Salem 55. Write Box B-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 823 Park Place.

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DISTINCTIVELY artistic architect's home in sightly, beautiful surroundings in Lexington; has accommodations for 1 or 2 people; with board, $16, A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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GENTLEMAN wishes room and board in quiet home; reasonable; ground floor preferred; vicinity Boston. Address Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—Large furnished room; also small room; near subway, Park, church. Tel. South 8-6869. ALMQUIST.

BUSINESS woman desires to let in her large apartment, 2 nicely furnished rooms and bath to business person or man and wife; located in Brookline, just off Beacon St. For appointment address Box D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY, West 58th Street—Large, light, outside room; convenient to Park; summer rates; references exchanged. Tel. Circle 7-1015.

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MANAGING-HOUSEKEEPER — Middle-aged, refined woman, experience in hotel or family, some experience in clerical work; references exchanged. Write Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman desires position as companion; experienced secretary; will travel; would combine tutoring; references. Write MISS STONE, 50 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Moderate rates—Ideal location

SPEND your vacation at a modern farm home; beautiful lake near at hand. Phone Natick 1556-M or write ETHELYN MORRILL, 54 Plain Ct., Cochituate, Mass.

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ATTRACTIVE 9-room cottage, modern conveniences; on ocean; garage, yard; 2 hours Boston; reasonable. E. C. WILCOX, Horse Neck Beach, S. Westport, Mass.

MADISON, CONN.—New 8-room cottage, all improvements, garage; sandy beach. MRS. C. A. HEILMAN, 221 S. Whittlesey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.

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Attractive Spring and Summer Styles at Attractive Prices
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All New Spring Styles at Reduced Prices

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Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
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Complete Line Monarch Food Products.
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Elite Delicatessen
Service, Dependability, Quality
"CANADA DRY"
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Announcing a New Department—The
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Specializing in
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First Class Bread, Cake and Pies
Established 1919

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Distinctive and of Highest Quality at Reasonable Prices
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
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Prices $99.50 and up
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"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
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Our Own Vanishing Cream
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Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

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Luncheons, Evening and Sunday Dinners; Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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High Grade Kodak Finishing
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Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
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"The Dairy for the Convenience of the North Boroughs and Vicinity"

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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
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Shoe Fashions
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$5.00 Shoes, $3.85
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for the summer vacation.
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Polishes and Cleaners for every need.
Trade with us and secure Rogers' Silverware Cards.
"Your satisfaction is our success"
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Latest BEAR Improved System
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LEE TIRES
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"Across from the Theatre"
PITTSBURGH Proof Products

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Flowers of Quality
Daily Deliveries in Pittsburgh
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Seeds, Fertilizers and Garden Tools
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HOME-MADE OATMEAL BREAD
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You Are Always Sure of Quality at
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Prompt Delivery
We pass your door daily

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Two Stores for Your Convenience
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We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
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HERSHEY BAKING CO.
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MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK — Apartments or board-residence; facing the sea; terms moderate. MISS E. M. FOSTER, 18, Wellington Esplanade.

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LEATHER work, gloves, basketry, seagrass-seated stools, girls' frocks and undies; work at home or take situation. EVELYN M. LEE, 80, Ashburton Avenue, Croydon.

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TOUR Britain comfortably in Vauxhall Saloon; experienced owner-driver; very moderate terms. F. S., The Grammar School, Lewes, Sussex.

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FOWEY, CORNWALL—Board residence; wonderful view; newly furnished. Write for tariff. CROWLEY, Seaview.

LONDON BRAUMONT, 19 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/- double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

SHANKLIN, Isle-of-Wight—Guests received; lovely position on the sea front; tennis and golf club close; from 3 guineas MRS. GRIFFIN, Marine Villa, Shanklin.

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Highly recommended Boarding House overlooking sea, bowling green & tennis courts; garage. Phone 145. MR. & MRS. KENT. "Westbury." 10 Rempstone Rd.

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ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

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SUSSEX COAST—OLD ITALIAN HOUSE; exceptionally attractive, commodious, self-contained flat; artistically furnished; beautiful views, sheltered, secluded garden, central heating; electric light modern conveniences; 2 reception, lounge, 4 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, offices; garage. TOWERS, Belmont, Hastings.

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BUCKS—Historical XV Century House, 6 beds, 4 reception, bath, etc.; 7 acres. For particulars apply MOODIE, The Grange, Newton Longville.

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AT LITTLEHAMPTON — Furnished house, July-September; 5 bedrooms (6 beds), 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, usual offices; all modern conveniences; rent moderate. Particulars Box M-1099, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.),
Chartered Patent Agents,
39, Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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BEAUTIFUL BATH—Paying guests received in private house; charming garden; every comfort; near park. ALLINGTON, Audley Park. Tel. 7466.

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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST WANTED (Continued)

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AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
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AWARDED CUPS & MEDALS
HALIFAX ROAD BAKERY CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

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PAIGNTON

CHAS. L. BEER
ART GALLERY
FRAME MAKING, etc.
24 Hyde Road
"PICTURES FOR PRESENTS"

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WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS AND COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
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FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2830

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RELIABLE GROCERY
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES," TORQUAY
Ask for
GUNSTONE'S Chocolate Biscuits

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(J. A. MANN)
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HIGH CLASS BAKER
CONFECTIONER and PASTRY COOK
Cooked Meats a Speciality
Deliveries to all parts DAILY Phone 4251

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Home Furnishers
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers, Linos & Carpets.
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C. L. COLES
WATERLOO DAIRY LISBURNE DAIRY
47 ELLACOMBE RD. BABBACOMBE RD.
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Speciality
DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED CREAM

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Alterations, Repairs, Decorations, etc.
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Tailors, Hatters and Hosiers
Phone 2168 15 High St., Colchester
Agents for HENRY HEATH'S HATS
ZAMBRENE WATERPROOFS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Brooks of Bristol
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS
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TAYLORS of Westbury-on-Trym

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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DOROTHY BELLAMY'S
SUMMER SALE
We hold an unusual group of the smartest summer styles in
COATS, GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR, at CLEARAWAY PRICES
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Coals for Every Purpose
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CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Pyrex Cooking Glass
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings
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For Garden, Home and Holiday

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17 DOWNS PARK EAST, WESTBURY PARK BRISTOL

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248 STAPLETON ROAD
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lane and robinson are now holding their summer sale of shoes for the whole family: ladies', men's and children's: the finest shoes for all occasions can now be obtained at prices far below par, at 96a, whiteladies road, clifton: let us send for your repairs: returned as good as new: dial 34686 for immediate service.

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THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
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Limited
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BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

Beales Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Ph. 5000) Avenue Rd.

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
174 Old Christchurch Road
65 Commercial Road
612/614 Christchurch Road, Boscombe

A. C. MEADER
Jeweller & Silversmith
Noted House for beautiful gifts
Agent for Waterman & Parker Pens

JUDD
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5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE

COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 950, Parkstone 386

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HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

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YELVERTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Henry Greathead
(1757—1816)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Richmond, England. As a youth he was apprenticed to a boat builder. Later he served a period of six years in the Royal Navy.

Up to the latter part of the eighteenth century slight consideration had been given to the idea of a lifeboat but the utter inability of rescuers to save the crew of the Adventure, wrecked at the mouth of the Tyne in 1789, awakened the public to the necessity of a small unsinkable rescue boat. Prizes were offered for ideas.

The fact that Greathead had been wrecked on the coast of France in 1788 had shown him the necessity of something of this character, and plans of his own had been taking shape.

Of the plans submitted, Greathead's were accepted and a commission given him to build; and on Jan. 30, 1790, he directed the launching of the First Lifeboat.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 5

Novelists

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
The four "little women,"
Of which she was one,
Made her fame as an author
Read second to none.

2.
A book this man wrote
Never yet had a rival;
The conquest of "Christian"
Explains its survival.

3.
We know him by heart
Through Pecksniffs and Wellers.
His books still continue
Among the best sellers

4.
Now who is the writer
That tells of a chap
Who slept twenty years
On Dame Nature's lap?

5.
A daring conception
For readers to scan!
Two persons in one—
Both demon and man.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 5."

Brevities

Humorist: An American claims to have taught his dog to read certain words. That's nothing—our puppy devours whole volumes.

Portland Oregonian: A grocery store in Topeka, Kan., run by a Negro, is reported to have hung out this sign: "Kwitting the credick business Til I gets my Outs in." That could be written better grammatically but not financially.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary (E. R. H.)—Yes, the *e* should be sounded, *sek'-re-tay-ry* (first *e* as in get, second as in create, *a* as in mandate). There is no authority for *sek'-re-trih*.

Military (E. R. H.)—The *a* here, too, is sounded as in mandate, *mil'-ih-tay-ry* (each *i* short). Not *mil'-ih-trih*.

In this word, as in the one above, there is no accent on the syllable with the *a*, and it is, perhaps, because of this that some speakers seem to slight it. The *a* in each instance is "quick-long." It would be sustained into the long *a* as in *ace* if the syllable were accented.

Egg ("Reader's Wife," who says she heard *aig*)—Fair warning: keep the *e* short as in set.

Perseverance (L. B.) — *Pur-se-veer'-anse* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*, *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on first syllable). Avoid *pur-se-vih'-runse*.

Incidentally, many will be indebted to Mrs. E. B. for the reminder that one of Webster's definitions for this word is, "Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory."

Pianist ("Subscriber") — Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *pih-an'-ist* (all vowels short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Same Old Story

Landlady: "So, Mr. Reach, you have something fresh again to complain about this morning?"

The Boarder (eyeing plate skeptically): "Not exactly, ma'am, it's the eggs."

Reassurance

Passenger (on maiden flight with nephew): "H-here, t-t-tell me when you're going to loop-the-loop again."

Nephew: "Well, I don't always know."—*Tatler (London).*

His Début

Reporter: "What was your first experience in public speaking?"

Successful Merchant: "Talking over the party line in my old home town."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHAT wealth it is to have such friends that we cannot think of them without elevation.
—THOREAU

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the 'Desert Mice'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

"I CAN'T enjoy my lunch—can't even eat—with those hungry eyed children staring in at us," said a traveler on a transcontinental train passing through the Mojave desert.

The Golden State Limited had stopped at a switch awaiting a train from the opposite direction. Within were all the luxurious appointments of the diner on a fast train, a feast of delicacies on each flower-trimmed table, with electric fans wafting refreshing breezes.

But outside — gray stretches of earth, sun-bleached and baked, dotted here and there with scrubby mesquite or greasewood, never a tree, a red-painted station-house about which clustered a few bunk houses for the construction gang and their families. A scene of utter desolation save for the few cheerless habitations massed close to the ribbons of steel that seemed to tie them to the fringes of civilization.

On a pile of discarded railroad ties still closer to the tracks was perched a row of children, little Americans and Mexicans, ragged, dirty, peering into the diner with eyes that seemed to be crying aloud in their wistfulness. No wonder the traveler could not eat!

"Oh, you means dem chillun, boss?" answered the Negro waiter, following the gesture of the man. "Doan' you worry none 'bout dem. Here's whar dey gits food—jes 'fore we pulls out. We calls 'em 'desert mice' since deir daddies is 'desert rats'—an' de chef he save up pieces—nice pieces—from de plates—a whol' bagful fo' dem when we pulls out. Yassir, we does it reg'lar."

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A total of $201,000,000,000 in fire insurance policies was underwritten in the United States during 1931?

About 26,000,000 automobiles were registered in the United States last year?

The Children's Corner

Mrs. S. Is Always Prepared

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SOUNDS like Fib," said Mr. Scroggins to Mrs. Scroggins as they both bent their ears to catch the sound of scratching at the front door.

"Perhaps it is Fib," said Mrs. Scroggins, stepping briskly to the door and opening it.

"It is Fib," said Mr. Scroggins. The sparrow chieftain was twitching from beak to tail-tip with excitement. He hopped up and down on the door sill.

"Come! Both of you! At once!" he said. "I've found something you must see!"

Mrs. Scroggins dashed for her bonnet. Her husband dashed for his high hat. They both laughed delightedly. "Something you must see" sounded interesting. In no time at all they were hurrying across the grass of Boston Common trying to keep up with Fib. He flew. The Scrogginses have no wings, being just squirrels, and not flying squirrels. They went quite rapidly, even so.

To a huge syringa bush, Feb led them. Its blossoms were trembling on the verge of being full flowers. Mrs. Scroggins made a note to herself that she must come here again, either alone or with Mr. Scroggins, to admire the blossoms, especially the perfume. All this, however, is on the side, for once under the bush, Fib became so charged with excitement that his feathers stood out in all directions.

"Sh! Sh! Sh!" said Fib—loud shushes, each louder than the one before. "Don't shush so loud!" warned Mrs. Scroggins, an expert shusher.

"Follow me, carefully!" said Fib in a whisper. He flew into the bush. Mrs. Scroggins laughed. Mr. Scroggins hurrumphed. "Well, my dear, we can't follow him," said Mr. S., "but we can get there somehow." Which they did, by going to the trunk of the syringa bush and climbing it. Fib was on a twig half way up.

"Here it is," he said.

The Scrogginses smiled happily. In a crotch of the branches was a nest. It was quite handsome and large, made of stalks and bits of string and many other materials.

"Not just the nest," said Fib, motioning his friends to go higher, "It's not the nest. It's what's in it." The Scrogginses went higher, to a branch directly over the nest. When they saw what was in it, they laughed and laughed, very quietly, however.

Five open mouths stared up at them. Five tiny birds were behind the mouths. "The dears," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Who are their mother and father?" Fib whispered. "Mr. Mrs Catbird," he said. "They'll be here any minute."

The Scrogginses nudged each other and chuckled and laughed and grinned and altogether enjoyed themselves looking at what was in the nest. The birds were tightly packed. Some kept their mouths open most of the time; others kept theirs open almost all of the time. In a few minutes the father and mother, two catbirds, even as Fib had said, flew up. The visitors introduced themselves and Mr. and Mrs. Catbird said they were glad to have them, although there were some visitors they would just as soon have stay at home. Mr. Scroggins smiled and made as good a bow as was possible in the close quarters of the syringa twigs and leaves.

"I brought something," said Mrs. Scroggins and gave Mrs. Catbird a small bag. "It's food."

"Thank you," said Mrs. Catbird.

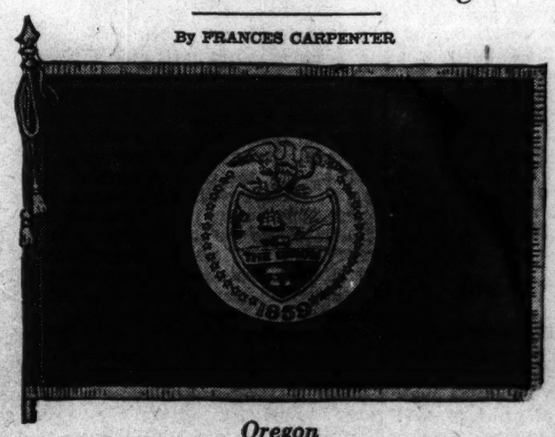
"But, Mrs. Scroggins, how did you know?" chattered Fib. "I didn't tell you what we were going to see."

"My wife," said Mr. Scroggins gallantly, "always is prepared."

At which they all smiled and then watched Mrs. Catbird drop the contents of the bag, bit by bit, into the yellow mouths.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Oregon

(Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water color paints or with crayons. The flag's field is blue and white. The scene on the coat of arms may be colored from nature, the letters "The Union" being red. The eagle over the coat of arms of the United States should be colored brown, the outline of the shield, the stars and the letters of the date should be gold. The circular background of the shield is white).

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

There are several ways in which Oregon may have got its name. Some think it comes from an Indian word "Waw-re-gan" which means "beautiful water." Other words which resemble the sound of the name of this State are: "Origanum," the name of a wild sage found on the coast; "Orejon" or "Oregones" which is Spanish for "big-eared Indian men"; or again "Ouragan," the French for "hurricane."

Oregon's nicknames are the "Beaver State," because it was once the home of the Beaver tribe of Indians, and "Web-foot" from the great quantity of rainfall it has every year. Oregon's motto is "Alis Volat Propriis," which means "She flys with her own wings." The Legislature chose the Oregon grape as the state flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the thirty-third star in the American flag stands for Oregon.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Place of Honor Puzzle:

Hall of Fame.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Lack of Power or Lack of Purpose?

AT A recent meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London one of the speakers, referring to the project for an international army which has just been dropped by the French delegation to the Disarmament Conference, suggested that it might be impossible to rely on such a force, because the League would not reach a decision in time to help the people unjustly attacked. Instead of drawing the moral that the League would not be strengthened by being militarized, nor would militarization increase the sense of security, he went on to argue that measures should be taken to reënforce the Covenant, whose flaws "had been exposed very prominently by the conflict between Japan and China."

In reply, M. Marcel Ray, an extremely able French publicist, who was one of the collaborators of M. Briand, and who is always moderate in his statements, put his finger on the real point when he said that "the feebleness of the League is more moral than organic, and what it suffers from is not lack of power, but lack of will. So far as the Sino-Japanese conflict is concerned, the League, with the powers at present at its disposal, could have done many things, and did not do them."

There was no desire on either side to criticize the League, but merely to state the facts and to suggest how the League might be improved. On the one hand is the assertion that the League not only needs an army, but greater possibilities for the speedy application of sanctions. On the other hand is the affirmation that the League does not use the means already at its disposal, and it is not by multiplying those means that it will become more powerful, but rather by strengthening its moral purpose.

And surely it is M. Marcel Ray who is right. The French have a saying that the bad workman always complains of his tools. The advocates of sanctions are perpetually obliged to argue that if only the League had this or that, all would be well. If, indeed, the League had this or that, they would go on to protest that it should have something else.

The truth is that the League is hampered and harassed by the possession of theoretical powers which it cannot use, and that it would be still further weakened were it given greater powers which it would be equally unable to use. Here is no paradox: the fear that it may logically be forced into a policy of sanctions is a perpetual embarrassment to the League and enfeebles its will.

That is why enlightened opinion in Europe is turning away from the idea of a militarized League, and a League which may physically menace a wrongdoer; and is turning instead to the idea of a moral League which, relieved from considerations of the consequences to itself, would be free to exercise fearlessly its moral authority.

The American public has always, more or less instinctively, believed the obligation to apply sanctions automatically to be a danger. The material conception of the League tends to destroy the moral conception of the League. The choice must sooner or later be made. It is probable that if the unfortunate Article 16 were dropped completely, the United States would be drawn toward a moral League.

If Europe is prepared to scrap its sanctions, which have always been a stumblingblock to American coöperation, inasmuch as they imply hypothetical (though ineffective) obligations, will not the United States then be prepared to recognize the necessity of consultations in all circumstances that touch the interests and ideals of all nations? These consultations are in fact inescapable; but they would have a far greater moral weight if they were given their proper status in the international polity. The time has surely come for the European and American governments to consider whether the system of automatic sanctions should not be definitely and publicly abandoned in return for the establishment, also definite and public, of a system of automatic consultations.

Social vs. Individual Wealth

IT IS extremely difficult for the individual to realize that in the material sense individual wealth and community or social wealth are two entirely different things. He sees his bank balance growing. That is wealth to him. The individual sees wealth, therefore, as accumulation. But social wealth is represented by function or activity. It is something dynamic, its real measure being indexes of movement, such as carloadings reported by the railroads, turnover of checks by the banks and of business by the stores.

Which is the more important—individual or social wealth? In terms of social welfare, obviously social wealth; because it means employment, which keeps economic society busy and knit together. But it is also more important because upon it depends individual wealth. If industrial plants do not function, they must affect the accumulations of the owners, who in these days of wide stock distribution are the great mass of the investing public. Steel, for example, must be sold in order that the great rolling mills and the titles to them which repose in the individual's strong box may be worth something.

At present, however, the emphasis of society in its economic activities is on individual values. The humbler holder of money is restricting his purchases in order to put aside cash against the rainy day which he thinks, having seen it arrive for his next-door neighbor, is just around the corner for him. The hoarding of the rich man is different only in means. Instead of plowing his savings and profits back into industry, he is allowing them either to lie idle in the banks or is buying government short-term securities, which are the nearest equivalent to cash. In the United States the Government, inundated with offers of money in exchange for its short-dated obligations, need now pay only 0.29 per cent in interest on them. Yet every issue of this type is oversubscribed many times.

Action of this kind recoils upon the individual conducting it. Indeed, it may precipitate the rainy day which the humbler hoarder foresees, and the loss of his holdings which the capitalist fears. For the humble hoarder might lose his job by the curtailment of factory activity consequent upon his restriction of purchases. And the capitalist might lose his holdings by defaults of governments compelled to rescue a slowed down economic society starved for want of capital.

If one is caught in a burning building, common sense dictates that one should not rush for the exit, but should wait quietly until the getting out has been organized. It is self-interest in this case which makes one think of everybody. The same reasoning should apply to this question of individual vs. social values in the economic life. The real risk is always in the individual quest for "safety."

Mr. Borah Bolts

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH seldom leaves the world long in doubt as to where he stands on an important issue. As a stalwart defender of the national prohibition amendment, he has made it clear that the resubmission plank in the Republican platform is much too close to an acquiescence in repeal to be acceptable to him. He will have no part in furthering the wet tendencies he believes he has read in the personnel and action of the party convention.

Primary political interest attaches to the Senator's announcement that he will not support President Hoover "on this platform." And yet on deeper consideration this probably is not the most significant point in the speech. True, Mr. Borah's campaigning was a big factor in electing President Hoover in 1928. But now Mr. Hoover's record of three years in the White House has been made and his program for the immediate future has been fairly well promulgated. Whether he stands or falls will depend more upon how the people at large respond to that record and program than upon whether certain leaders are for him or only passive toward his candidacy.

The Senator from Idaho has presented an able and courageous criticism of the substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment offered by Republican resubmissionists. He well points out that the heart of the question is prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, that the uniformity of this national policy would be utterly broken up by a return of authority to the states, and that once liquor is restored to legal avenues of trade the National Government for all practical purposes has surrendered its power to control it, to protect dry states adequately or to prevent return of the saloon.

These are valid reasons why earnest drys in or out of office will refuse to assist in putting to a vote any proposal to alter the Eighteenth Amendment. Senator Borah is only the first of many who undoubtedly will dissociate themselves from any such political commitments. The question is whether they will consider it necessary to break with their party and its nominees in doing so. In the Republican Party, others more pliant probably will avail themselves of the freedom of conscience vouchsafed to them on this issue in the platform. In the Democratic Party, such will hang with eager ears upon the fate in the coming convention of Senator Joseph T. Robinson's recommendation, "If a plank on the subject of prohibition is to be included, it should merely declare for the submission of the question of repeal and should not attempt to commit members of the party to support it."

Hands Around the Arctic

HANDS across the sea is the accepted order almost anywhere, over any sea. The Arctic Ocean has been one exception, but polar expeditions are on the way this summer to make the arctic circle something more than an imaginary line across Siberia, Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia and Russia. Twelve nations are coöperating to girdle the polar regions with stations for the study of conditions at the top of the world. In the far North, where the summer day is long, blissfully undisturbed by mundane problems of politics or finance, research workers will gather information about such interesting subjects as the weather and the aurora borealis.

An Austrian natural scientist is credited with having conceived, fifty years ago, the plan to bring the leading nations of the world together in an international polar year. They did coöperate to great advantage, learning much about the meteorological, auroral and magnetic phenomena of the North. In the intervening years, magnetic maps and meteorological reports have come to be of great importance to navigators by air as well as by water.

In this year's international expedition for polar studies, the coöperative approach is being made with a number of new facilities for joining hands. Some of the research work will be carried on at wireless stations permanently established. Aircraft can take in supplies in a few hours, where it formerly took weeks, for the maintenance of support stations. Links in the arctic chain include four temporary and six permanent observatories contributed by the United States and Soviet Russia. Canada is sending seven men of outstanding service in this field of natural science to remain on watch for thirteen months at posts along the Hudson Strait, across the bay at Chesterfield Inlet, at the Coppermine River on Coronation Gulf, and at a station due north from Edmonton.

Great Britain and other countries are similarly represented in this friendly approach to the most northerly region, where so much of the weather is said to originate. With great projects being mooted for air lines across the oceans, and networks of electrical communications around the world, there is little doubt that the research workers in the North will harvest information of immediate value.

The Spell of the Brocken

THE spell of the Brocken is broken. Not the shavings of old bells, not the hour, not the circle, not the maiden in white, nor all these devices of witchcraft together, could change the goat into a man.

Newspaper readers in several countries chuckled recently over the reports that experimenters would gather on the crest of the Brocken in Germany to try a formula from some rare and ancient tome. Probably a small number took the idea seriously. Others pictured it as an occasion for fun, for a midnight picnic. Now that it is over, and the goat is still a goat if not *the* goat, the affair serves only to call attention to the fact that witchcraft is neither an art nor a craft, but a delusion.

But the practices of the black arts have not always led to such amusing experiments as that witnessed on the Brocken the other night. Not only ancient but modern history bears testimony to the dire consequences so often entailed by false beliefs. As in the New England persecution of "witches," humanity has paid great but none the less futile sacrifices to the unbridled imaginations of believers in the supernatural.

Even today the credulity of the ignorant is exploited by witchcraft under other names. And the price of many a person's interest in the occult has been not merely a drain on the pocketbook but a strain on mental and moral fiber. Perhaps witchcraft is a less expensive luxury than it once was. But if its present price were fully known, those on whose difficulties it thrives would turn their eyes not to the Brocken, but to those hills of which the Psalmist said, "whence cometh my help."

Grace for the Wildflower

OF "CELEBRATION" weeks, like the making of books, there is no end. To suggest one more seems the pinnacle of temerity. But if there be one week of the fifty-two which is not yet tagged with a drive for something or somebody, the urgent plea is ventured that it be immediately captured, annexed or otherwise acquired, and labeled "Wildflower Week."

In a Utopian world, of course, no such necessity would ever occur. The shy violet would remain shy, but not shrinking, and the rest of the flowers that bloom in the spring would stay to perfume an odorous summer in which no vandal hands would violate their pristine loveliness. As a matter of fact, and incredible as it may seem to many, such blissful spots do even now exist in this present prosaic world. In Germany, for instance. There, people have too genuine a sentiment for woodland beauty to mar it by ruthless plucking of wildflowers. The affection of the British for their green-carpeted countryside unites in a common consent to let the buttercup and daisy weave their dainty patterns under the hedgerows and along tree-shaded lanes.

That as much cannot be said of some millions of Americans is, alas, too true. There is a rather gruesome yarn told of a certain type of Englishman—happily, nowadays, less common—who, noting the beauty of the morning, quickly adds: Let's go out and kill something! Too many tourists and holiday makers in the United States apparently cannot resist the temptation to go out and uproot anything which can be uprooted. To be sure, their conduct in this respect is probably more thoughtless than willful, but the result is the same.

If anyone doubts the alarming extent to which America's rich heritage of flora is being annihilated, the most casual perusal of an interesting pamphlet issued by the conservation committee of the Garden Club of America will quickly push all such doubt aside. The pamphlet lists some twenty-five flowers in imminent danger of extermination, among them being dogwood, honeysuckle, arbutus, to mention only a few of the exquisite wildflowers that color and scent meadow and wood. This is the committee's code:

> Leave the woods and parks as beautiful as you find them; this is outdoors good manners.
> Help preserve the wild flowers and trees.
> Always leave a clean camp and a "dead" fire.
> Help to keep your country "America the beautiful."

The need for self-restraint is urgent unless the wildflower, which asks no more than the opportunity to adorn and beautify the earth, is to share the destruction that has already overtaken many an American forest.

Editorial Notes

A drive is on in Idaho to unite 10,000 men into an agreement called Cæsar's Exchange, which, when organized, will issue to each member, chiefly for trading among themselves, 1000 glass coins, each of which they decree to be worth one silver dollar. Perhaps "breaking a dollar" may become more than a figure of speech after all.

It is too early to begin to speculate whether Henry W. Field, the Iowa seed king who has been nominated for the United States Senate, will, if elected, avail himself of the congressman's privilege of furnishing free seeds to his constituents.

"Pinch Poke by Yde Ices Tilt"—baseball headline. What the writer meant was that Yde, emergency clouter, smacked a bingle to register the tally that copped the contest.

Was Senator Long's proposal for a one-half-cent tax on each copy of a daily newspaper sold in Louisiana an attempt to take money out of circulation?

Anyone who wants to know "what's in a name" can find out by asking his banker.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Resubmission Plank Offers Wets a Long Road

THE much-discussed liquor plank of the Republican platform is a bit cryptic. There's no denying that. It was the outcome of a bitter struggle between two antagonistic forces that were almost irreconcilable. Naturally the language of compromise is not so clear and explicit as the rhetoric of unqualified advocacy.

However, the resolution adopted by the Republican convention is essentially dry. Even though it promises the submission to the nation of a new form of liquor regulation, it does so in a way which will make the pathway of the wets exceedingly hard to tread. Let me try to outline the long road that must be followed if the present prohibition law is to be changed in accordance with the procedure laid down at Chicago.

To begin with, nothing will be done by the present Congress, which has at least a two-thirds dry majority in each chamber. Nothing can ever be done until the wets have changed this into a two-thirds wet majority. The drys will not sit quietly and permit this shift. In the congressional and senatorial elections this fall the candidates must be thoroughly classed as wet or dry and receive support accordingly.

I do not believe, nor do I think any intelligent observers of American politics will for a moment anticipate, that a Congress with a two-thirds wet majority can be elected this fall. But for the purpose of considering the methods of enacting wet legislation, let us suppose this is accomplished. As we are dealing with legislation under a Republican platform promise, we shall suppose this Congress to be Republican and Mr. Hoover is again installed in the White House. Immediately after March 4, 1933, we shall imagine the wets pressing for action.

What will that action be? The platform holds that "Congress should promptly" submit to the states an amendment "which while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist, and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses."

Not an easy amendment to draw, is it? Can we imagine the representatives from Rhode Island or Connecticut and those from Kansas or Iowa agreeing swiftly upon the form of a law which would give the people of the two former states the liquor they are supposed to want, and yet keep out the saloon and its attendant evils? First, there would be hearings—in both chambers—consuming weeks. There would be discussions in committee, delayed reports, prolonged debates, probably conflicting bills between House and Senate, conferences, new votes, and at the end quite possibly a presidential veto.

Few familiar with congressional procedure will believe that even should the next Congress have a wet majority it can actually prepare and present an amendment. Will the wets led by Butler and Bingham accept an amendment of the type leaders are now bitterly denouncing? If Democratic votes are necessary for passage, can they be expected for a measure drawn to meet the specifications of a Republican platform?

Impossible. If, after two more congresses are elected, sufficient unity can be gained on this subject, it will be surprising.

However, let us imagine the amendment drawn and actually passed by a two-thirds vote in both houses. It goes to the states for ratification. If the platform plan is followed, conventions will have to be called in every state to consider ratification. Never before in the history of the nation has this convention system been employed. It is demanded now by the wets alone—a fact which inspires suspicion. Congress cannot fix the time of calling these conventions; indeed, it is questionable whether it can arbitrarily force an unwilling Governor to call one at all. Be that as it may, the wets will be lucky if they can get all the conventions in action within three years of the proposing of the amendment.

And then, if all has been done in order, legally, constitutionally, the adverse vote of thirteen states will block the whole proposition and leave prohibition in effect. Is it too optimistic to suggest that at the probable date of six years from now, with the present nation-wide depression ended, with the present steadily increasing efficiency of enforcement still further enhanced, with the wet propaganda become an old and wearisome story, thirteen or even thirty states will stand out against the return of the saloon!

Is there, moreover, in this much-discussed plank any explicit declaration that loyalty to the Republican platform will impel the President to present, or Republican senators or representatives to support, through motives of party loyalty, such an amendment? Not at all! On the contrary, the plank expressly stipulates that none such will be expected to subordinate his individual convictions to the party creed. A dry President, or dry senator, may act as he chooses.

Cryptic in language possibly the plank may be, but it is emphatically not a surrender of the dry position.

Books of Current Interest

Which Way Will Germany Jump?

The German Crisis, by H. R. Knickerbocker. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

ADMITTEDLY it is easier to ask a question than to answer it—and Mr. Knickerbocker asks his questions very brilliantly. "Fifty thousand Bolsheviks made the Russian Revolution. . . . Five hundred thousand Fascists put Mussolini in power." Then what of Germany—with 6,000,000 Communists and 12,000,000 adherents of Herr Adolf Hitler?

Mr. Knickerbocker traveled throughout the country and described what he saw in a series of articles for the New York Evening Post which now appear in book form. Thuringian peasants, facing the "hardest winter in 100 years" on a dole that leaves them six cents a day for food; Herr Hitler, looking like "a rising young district attorney in one of our (American) Southern States, a man with his eye on the governorship"—Mr. Knickerbocker describes them both in crisp and readable prose. He marshals statistics and countermarches respective viewpoints. He chronicles vivid and interesting German phenomena. But the book remains without coherent unity. The implied question—will Germany go Communist or Fascist?—evokes no reply.

Mr. Knickerbocker, however, is on somewhat more definite ground when he discusses the Franco-German struggle. "Nobody," he writes, "expects this struggle to eventuate in war at once, or in the near future. But nobody has offered credible testimony that the potentiality of war, its threat, will not grow under circumstances existing between Germany and France. Neither France nor Germany wants war. Neither knows how to prevent its menace from paralyzing the public confidence of Europe, upon which all trade and financial life are built."

His assessment of the basic German viewpoint underlying the questions of reparations and disarmament loses none of its accuracy because of its obviousness. Mr. Knickerbocker's contribution is to compress it into a succinct paragraph.

"The fundamental fact," he says, "is that every German considers the Treaty of Versailles has enslaved Germany and that no German believes his country will remain permanently enslaved. Among all the parties in Germany, with all their fratricidal hostility for one another, there is one common aim, namely, liberation from the Treaty of Versailles. The only differences among the parties and among the politicians in Germany lie in a choice of method and above all a choice of time."

C. E. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Beer-by-the-Glass Again

THE CITIZEN has received a small eight-page leaflet called New Business. The name is deceptive, for it turns out to be the title of the new organ of the Moderation League of Ontario, and its purpose is to convey propaganda for beer-by-the-glass, or, as New Business puts it, wine and beer in beverage rooms in registered hotels, approved restaurants and clubs.

Not in moderation are the claims of the Moderation League concerning the state of public opinion in Ontario with respect to beer-by-the-glass in "beverage rooms," which, in many cases, would simply be bars where you are not allowed to stand up. It says the "political overlords" of the Province are "once more underestimating the extent and significance of public sentiment." It also says that "an aroused people has been forced to exercise its decisive direction of legislation before each statutory amendment," and suggests that the people are again aroused over the beer-by-the-glass issue.

Such talk, of course, is the sheerest nonsense. So far as we are aware, there is no agitation for beer-by-the-glass in this part of the Province, and we doubt that there is any agitation in any other part. The Moderation League is deceiving itself if it really takes its own claims at their face value. Apart from an occasional resolution passed by trade union executives, few persons have ever heard of any demand for a change.

Like the brewers and distillers of old, the Moderation League apparently does not know when it is well off. Its members can buy liquor and beer at stores to drink at home or in a hotel room. Not satisfied with this, they now want to return to saloon drinking—and it was saloon drinking that killed the liquor trade as a private monopoly, and the promise that it would never return that inveigled thousands of people to vote for government sale in 1926. One might suppose that in self-interest alone the Moderation Leaguers would be quiet now.—*Ottawa Evening Citizen.*

In Defense of Newspapers and Movies

ALWAYS, it seems, men must have scapegoats. Perhaps it is to avoid the disquieting possibility of themselves being blamed for unsavory conditions. Certain seventeenth-century reformers clucked knowingly when six children about to be hanged on Tyburn Hill for thievery declared they had gone wrong because of reading Daniel Defoe's "Moll Flanders." Only yesteryear thunderous censure fell on dime novels for leading boys into the paths of wickedness.

Today the target is the press and the motion picture. It has become fashionable to blame on them the sins of our generation. The stock market crash? The press gave out falsely optimistic information. The gang menace? Newspapers and movies made a hero of the gangster. . . . And so the bill of indictment runs. Perhaps some newspapers did print incorrect information about economic conditions, but is the press more to blame than the institutions which supplied the stuff? Maybe some newspapers and certain films have made Robin Hoods out of gangsters, but isn't it an indubitable fact that public opinion, aroused by a steady rain of publicity, put arch-gangster Alphonse Capone behind the bars?

It would be foolish to suppose that newspapers and motion pictures are per se sacrosanct and proper. It is equally erroneous to tar with the same brush of censure all newspapers and all films. Furthermore, it is unfair to the thousands of conscientious men and women who are endeavoring to realize for the press and the theater their proper place in an improving social order.

Before indulging in the cheap luxury of criticism of others, perhaps we should ask ourselves a few questions. Have we contributed in any way to the condition of which we would complain? We know the newspaper man and the theater man must draw their livelihood from their businesses, but have we subscribed for the constructive paper? Do we always patronize the show that is above reproach?—*Rotarian Magazine.*

Taxing Billboards

WHETHER from an esthetic sense or simply to provide a new source of revenue for his State, a member of the Virginia Legislature introduced a bill to tax billboards. The fact that it was defeated on first reading does not consign it forever to the limbo of forgotten proposals. The day will probably come in Virginia and other states when tax devisers will discover in roadside billboards a legitimate and commendable source of income.

Why not? The entire value of billboards is created by the state, which provides the highways, which attract the passers-by, who are the people the advertisers are after. You don't find billboards on abandoned roads or on remote hilltops or in inaccessible valleys. They line the costly highways in many states. They enjoy a special privilege for which the people of those states pay.

Why should not the owners of these billboards share with the State the profits from that privilege? Why should they be permitted to escape from contributing to the upkeep of the roads which alone create those profits for them? The answer is plain. They shouldn't be.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Drink Yourself Rich

WE RESPECTFULLY suggest this slogan for the wets, "Drink yourself rich!" Boiled down to three words, this slogan is the argument which is being urged in high places for the restoration of intoxicating beer as a legalized drink. Millions of us haven't the price of a meal, but make beer lawful, and we will drink so much of it that the tax on it will amount to $2,000,000,000 a year. The budget will be balanced, the Government's difficulties will vanish, and prosperity will be upon us again almost in one swallow. In other words, we shall "drink ourselves rich."—*Hibbing (Minn.) Tribune.*